

Why U.K.'s Wrench Misses the EC Works

Move to Sidetrack Monetary Union
Is Expected to Have Opposite Effect

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain's latest bid to sidetrack the European Community's move toward economic and monetary union, by offering alternative proposals, is likely to be brushed aside by the other EC countries as too little and too late. It could even prove counterproductive, analysts and financial officials said Friday.

Ironically, they said, the British ploy may end up strengthening support for the much more sweeping plan favored by Jacques Delors, the president of the community's Commission, for which Britain's proposals are meant to substitute.

Rejecting the Delors plan's call for a centrally run community, with a common currency and a federal central-banking system, Britain on Thursday suggested an "evolutionary approach" in which the 12 EC member states would retain their national sovereignty.

The British proposals reflected the continuing determination of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to resist closer European monetary integration, even at the cost of growing British isolation in the European Community.

"It seems to be a particularly unhelpful attempt to delay progress toward monetary union," said Mark Cliffe, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute Europe in London. "I think it's going to be laughed out of court in most of Europe."

Spokesmen for the opposition Labor Party dismissed the proposals as a "diversion" designed to conceal divisions in the Conservative government over European monetary union that have resurfaced in the past week following the resignation of Nigel Lawson as chancellor of the Exchequer on Oct. 26.

Senior European financial officials and other analysts said they doubted whether the plan was fully backed even by the British Treasury, which drew up the proposals on Mrs. Thatcher's orders.

Mrs. Thatcher reluctantly agreed to go ahead with the first stage of the move to monetary union, due to start next July 1, at the last EC summit meeting in Madrid in June. She insisted, however, that there were plenty of alternatives for the subsequent stages, and made it clear she would fight a continuing rearguard action against the Delors Plan.

Under the latest British proposals, EC currencies would be encouraged to compete against each other for use in business and commercial transactions — though not in shops and corner cafes — obliging member states to outdo each other in the pursuit of prudent, anti-inflationary policies.

Building on the EC's existing European Monetary System, of which Britain is still not a full member, prices and exchange rates would stabilize throughout the community, ultimately leading to "more or less fixed exchange rates."

"The difference in approach is quite simple," said John Major, the said Friday.

new chancellor of the Exchequer, who inherited the proposals from Mr. Lawson. "The Delors approach is centralist and ignores the market; ours is based on the market."

However, Mr. Cliffe said most people "would view competing currencies as a system that would end with the Deutsche mark on top. Monetary policy would be handed on a plate to the Bundesbank."

That was "spectacularly ironic," he added, given that Mrs. Thatcher was not even prepared to hand over such powers to the Bank of England.

European officials said "the big problem of the British paper is that it is not about economic and monetary union, which is what the other 11 countries want."

The British proposals contained a useful warning against giving the EC too much control over national budgets, and made a good case for greater democratic control over EC decision-making in a monetary union, they said.

But there was some quiet satisfaction at the EC's Brussels headquarters that Britain had apparently failed in its search for a convincingly master plan.

"If that's the best they can do, it confirms there is no real alternative to the Delors Plan," one official said.

"By coming up with something so weak, so late, they have fatally undermined their proposal as an alternative," said another.

The British proposal will be discussed in the next meeting of the ECOFIN Council in December.

See EMS, Page 13



Some of the 4,000 East Germans at Bonn's embassy in Prague on Friday with a newspaper reporting the Krenz-Gorbachev meeting.

U.S. Official Sharpens Tone on Soviets

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Defense Department official has complained that the Soviet Union is continuing to fuel regional conflicts, offering a more pointed critique of Soviet conduct than Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has in recent speeches.

The speech by Paul D. Wolfowitz, undersecretary of defense for policy, came two days after President George Bush announced that he would meet next month with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and seemed to continue a public debate among senior U.S. officials over Soviet policy.

In the weeks immediately preceding previous summit meetings, U.S. officials have often muted their differences and tried to present a unified front.

But the speech Thursday by Mr. Wolfowitz was markedly different in tone and emphasis from Mr. Baker's remarks, although the administration said that the Wolfowitz text had been reviewed and was generally consistent with its views.

"Amidst all of the 'new thinking' in the Soviet Union," Mr. Wolfowitz said, "there's a lot of 'old policy' on regional conflicts."

He was speaking at a conference in Pittsburgh sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh and the Chautauque Institution. The conference, which began in 1985 and includes ranking American and Soviet officials, has become a barometer of U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The Soviet Union and its allies," Mr. Wolfowitz added, "continue to supply large amounts of sophisticated military equipment to countries like North Korea, Nicaragua and Libya, which threaten their neighbors and support international terrorism."

The basic theme of the address — that unless the superpowers made progress in defusing regional conflicts, recent gains in Soviet-American relations would be jeopardized — was consistent with points made by Mr. Baker and other administration officials.

But the emphasis and tone of the speech was more accusatory, reflecting the Pentagon's continuing efforts to depict Moscow as a source of potential trouble.

Similar expressions of skepticism about the Soviet Union and its allies, Mr. Wolfowitz added, "continue to supply large amounts of sophisticated military equipment to countries like North Korea, Nicaragua and Libya, which threaten their neighbors and support international terrorism."

See CONFLICT, Page 5

Berlin Politburo Sheds 5 as Krenz Pledges Reform

4,000 Join He Implores
Bulgaria's Germans Not
First Rally To Flee West

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — More than 4,000 Bulgarians, many shouting, "Democracy" and "Glasnost," demonstrated outside government headquarters Friday.

The crowd joined a short march organized by the unofficial ecology group Eco-glasnost to give government officials a petition on environmental problems. Friday was the last day of a 35-nation conference in the Bulgarian capital on the protection of the environment.

Uniformed police ringed the square in central Sofia but did not intervene as six members delivered the petition, the first of its kind in 45 years.

The crowd dispersed peacefully after 15 minutes.

"It was electrifying, and the biggest sign of hope that seems to be mounting here," said a Western diplomat in the crowd.

A spokeswoman for Eco-glasnost, Dimitrina Petrova, said she had handed the 11,545-signature petition to the deputy president of the National Assembly, Angel Dimitrov. "He said it seemed fine from the procedural point of view and would be considered," Miss Petrova said.

Until the current conference in Sofia, Bulgaria had harassed independent ecological groups and other emerging organizations.

But the presence of Western officials attending the conference, which opened Oct. 16, has allowed Eco-glasnost and other dissenters a margin of public activity unknown before on Sofia streets.

(Reuters, AP)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The East German leader, Egon Krenz, said Friday that five members of the Communist Party's 18-member ruling Politburo would resign next week, including its hard-line ideologist and the minister for state security.

Speaking in a television and radio address, Mr. Krenz promised far-reaching changes in the economy, education system and state constitution and appealed to East Germans not to flee their country for the West.

"We need you all," he said.

In a concession to the hundreds of thousands of protesters who have demonstrated for change in recent weeks, Mr. Krenz said that young East German men would no longer be required to spend 18 months as conscripts in the armed forces, but could perform civilian duties instead.

He declared that the Communist Party leadership had committed itself to change and would abandon forever the rigid, authoritarian style of rule that typified East Germany from its foundation in 1949 until last month.

"There is no going back," he said.

As Mr. Krenz, who took office last month, announced the plans for change, more than 30,000 demonstrators marched for democracy in the southern cities of Karl-Marx-Stadt and Dessau, the official news agency ADN said.

There was a cascading series of See GERMANS, Page 5

Colombian Judges Shut Down Courts

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Amid a new surge in drug violence in Colombia, the nation's judges and court workers went on strike Friday for an indefinite period to back their demand for more government protection.

The justice system, which has been hobbled by threats and bribes, shut down after a week in which a magistrate, a congressman, a leftist political leader and six policemen have been killed and an anchorman and a television reporter gravely wounded.

In the latest incident, four sidewalk coffee vendors were killed on Thursday night as a car packed with 23 kilograms (50 pounds) of dynamite exploded under a bridge in an industrial section of Bogotá.

Speaking at a ceremony at the national police academy on Friday, President Virgilio Barco Vargas referred to the killings and the wounding of the journalists as "the latest barbarian acts of the enemies of Colombia."

Mr. Barco declared war on the drug traffickers nearly three months ago after the assassination of the leading presidential candidate. The traffickers have retaliated with more than 180 bombings and a string of shootings, killing 25 people and wounding 224.

In the face of the unrelenting terror campaign, public support for the president's campaign has been waning. But declaring an end to Friday that the drug lords posed a threat to Colombian democracy, Mr. Barco reiterated his determination to crush the traffickers.

"We are doing this to defend the right to live and to live in liberty," Mr. Barco said. "The right to elect and be elected without threats."

The strike by 17,000 members of the National Association of Court Workers began on Thursday and was scheduled to last through Wednesday.

But on Friday a union leader, Helmut Romero, told the Caracol radio network that the strike would go on until the government gave protection to the courts.

The judges want bullet-resistant cars and vests, bodyguards, guns, weapons training and metal detectors at entrances to their offices.

Representatives of the Medellín judges were flying to Bogotá on Friday to try to meet with Mr. Barco, the newspaper El Tiempo said.

The newspaper also reported that two court employees, both union members, were kidnapped in Cali last Saturday, tortured and then shot to death.

Medellín and Cali are the two largest drug centers of the Colombian cocaine "cartels."

Guerrillas Make Peace

A guerrilla group known as M-19 has signed a pact with the Colombian government agreeing to disband and turn itself into a political party, Agence France-Press reported from Bogotá.

The agreement, signed on Thursday, follows a year of negotiations and includes an amnesty for the guerrillas.

A more detailed demobilization plan for the M-19 combatants will be signed next Monday in Santo Domingo, a town in the southwestern province of Cauca that has been the rebel group's headquarters during their 15 years of struggle, officials said.



Non, merci: Mr. Mitterrand declining Mr. Kohl's offer of a glass of water in Bonn on Friday.

Mitterrand Not Afraid Of a United Germany

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — President François Mitterrand of France said here Friday that he was "not afraid" of German reunification, and predicted that the question of whether to unite the two German states would be a major issue in Europe in the next 10 years.

At a news conference after two days of talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Mitterrand said the desire for reunification was "legitimate" if the goal was achieved through a "peaceful and democratic development" and on the basis of the right of self-determination.

"I am not afraid of reunification," he said, adding that if "the Germans want to be a single nation in a single state, this must be founded on the will of the German nation, and nobody can oppose it."

"What counts is what the Germans want," Mr. Mitterrand said. Mr. Mitterrand's comments marked his most extensive statement on German reunification. He spoke at a time when the subject is attracting increased interest because of turbulent political developments in East Germany and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

West Germany's allies officially have supported reunification since 1955. But leading politicians and commentators repeatedly have suggested that the allies would prefer to keep Germany divided, fearing that a reunified nation would dominate the Continent economically and politically.

Mr. Mitterrand's comments were particularly noteworthy because France, of all West Germany's allies, has the reputation of being the most staunchly opposed to reunification.

Tehran Rally Will Mark '79 U.S. Embassy Seizure

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Iran on Saturday will mark the 10th anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with a large demonstration.

The demonstration was organized by a former interior minister, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, in what many regard as an indication that the country has not abandoned its radical policies.

The rally is viewed by foreign diplomats and Iranian analysts as the latest step in a campaign by militant politicians to block President Hashemi Rafsanjani's efforts to change the economy and to resume the anti-Western campaign that characterized Iran's foreign policy in the last decade.

Mr. Mohtashemi, who was denied a government position by Mr. Rafsanjani, is expected to make his first public appearance since he was eliminated from the cabinet. The rally is viewed by many experts as a challenge to Mr. Rafsanjani's desire to improve Iran's international relations.

President Rafsanjani last week played down the idea of observing the anniversary of the seizure, saying that "usually we do not celebrate such events." But the president, generally regarded as a pragmatist, conceded that there was "a difference in thinking" among the Iranian leadership on policy.

Last month, in another challenge to the president, Mr. Mohtashemi who is considered the foremost advocate of challenging the West, was in Beirut to confer with pro-Iranian leaders of the Shiite Muslim militia Hezbollah that he helped form when he Iran's ambassador in Damascus.

The Iran news agency said Friday that Mr. Mohtashemi — whose visit to Lebanon had been dismissed a few days earlier by a Foreign Ministry official as private — pointedly said he went to Beirut "to assure Lebanese Muslims and all revolutionary brethren that there has been no change in our policies after the passing away" of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in June.

Mr. Rafsanjani became president August. Since then he has seen his efforts to improve ties with Arab and Western countries, and to get the economy back on a growth track, derailed by militants in parliament and among the clergy, who oppose better ties in the Gulf and the West. Mr. Mohtashemi is known to have the backing of other militant Iranian leaders including Ayatollah Khomeini's son Ahmad.

"Rafsanjani's grip on power was

See IRAN, Page 3

Bush's Odd Man In: Scowcroft Changes the Game and Takes the Heat

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An equation often attributed to the political scientist Richard E. Neustadt holds that physical proximity to the president equals power. That should make Brent Scowcroft the most powerful of George Bush's foreign policy lieutenants.

When the president is in the Oval Office, Mr. Scowcroft, his national security adviser, is often there. When the president is on the golf course in Kennebunkport, Maine, Mr. Scowcroft is at his side.

This national security adviser is no Robert C. McFarlane, pleading with Ronald Reagan's chiefs of staff for brief meetings with the president. Neither is he Henry A. Kissinger, using his access to Richard Nixon to establish a seat of unchallenged power.

That is a measure of Mr. Scowcroft's style and the foreign policy triangle in which he finds himself. The dominant figure is the president; the others are Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Mr. Scowcroft, a 64-year-old retired air force general. In a complex arrangement in which personal relationships are the driving force, Mr. Scowcroft often seems to be the White House buddy system's odd man in.

Critics suggest his low-key, sometimes phlegmatic approach to events that have turned Soviet-U.S. relations upside down demonstrates his being an overstretched arms-control expert whose innate caution has cost the United States opportunities in foreign policy.

But others say that Mr. Scowcroft has been a good influence on the president at a highly uncertain time and does not always get credit for such things as his role in negotiations leading to

this week's announcement of a December meeting between Mr. Bush and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Scowcroft, they say, is not a burnisher of his own reputation.

Virtually everyone who knows Mr. Scowcroft uses the same adjectives to describe him — quiet, calm, conciliatory, self-effacing, cautious.

If Mr. Bush is the gusty wind that drives his administration and if Mr. Baker holds the political sextant, Mr. Scowcroft is an anchor that plays a more central role in policy formation than is generally acknowledged.

In Congress, in the administration and in the press, critics of his stewardship of the National Security Council score him heavily. They say he has failed by not providing better coordination of the White House response to the failed coup in Panama, by ceding too much authority to the

State Department and by not orchestrating more adroitly the administration's recent conflicting public statements on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Scowcroft, who came to his post with a reputation as perhaps the Republican Party's leading expert on nuclear arms, is still widely praised for his intelligence and his knowledge of national security matters. By his own description, the holder of a doctorate in international relations prefers to influence policy through intellectual weight and scholarly analysis.

He does not, as in the Kissinger model, propel policy by personal and intellectual force and by a driving world vision.

Indeed, according to many accounts, President Gerald R. Ford gave Mr. Scowcroft his first stint as national security adviser, in 1975, because he wanted a "more manageable" person in the job than Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Scowcroft served as Mr.

Kissinger's deputy national security adviser, and many associates of the two said that Mr. Kissinger thought Mr. Scowcroft would be no threat to his own power.

Mr. Scowcroft, who before joining the Bush administration was vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, an international consulting firm, is considered more of an intellectual than an infighter.

He came to his current post determined not to allow the security council to become involved in covert operations, and Mr. Bush charged him with being an "honest broker" for a president who abhors squabbling among his senior advisers, especially in public.

And, in large measure because of his experience as a member of the Tower Commission, which investigated the Iran-contra affair during

See AIDE, Page 5

Kiosk

Manila Breaks Marcos Rally

MANILA (Reuters) — Philippine riot troops fired tear gas and water cannon early Saturday to disperse thousands of supporters of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos who were demonstrating outside a Manila military camp.

About 5,000 of the 50,000 supporters, holding an all-night protest vigil to demand the return of Mr. Marcos's body, fought back with stones, radio reports said. President Corason C. Aquino, who leaves Saturday to visit Canada and the United States, has banned the return of Mr. Marcos's body from Hawaii.



Major General Michel Aoun of Lebanon, who threatened to dissolve parliament if it tried to convene Saturday. Page 2.

General News

A quiet campaign precedes an up-for-grabs election in Greece. Page 2.

Crossword

Page 6.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
2,629.51	DM 1.8475
Down	Pound 1.5685
2.05	Yen 143.305
	FF 6.2686

U.S. Also Resisted Nicaragua Accords

Washington Showed Its Opposition To an Early Disbanding of Contras

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although the United States has vehemently denounced President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua for ending a cease-fire and violating regional peace accords, the United States itself has resisted key provisions of those accords.

A regional peace plan adopted in August obliges Nicaragua to hold free, fair elections by February and calls for the voluntary disbanding of the Honduras camps of the U.S.-supported rebels, known as contras, by early December of this year.

Well before the regional peace accord was signed in Toluca, Honduras, by five Central American presidents, Nicaragua and the contras agreed to a cease-fire in negotiations in Sapoá, Nicaragua.

The truce took effect April 1, 1988, and was to last 60 days. It was extended, usually a month at a time, by the Nicaraguan government until Mr. Ortega ended the cease-fire on Wednesday.

But from the start, the United

States had trouble with the agreement signed in August.

Washington was not a party to the regional peace plan and has made known its opposition to the early disbanding of the contras.

Because of the heavy U.S. influence on Honduras, which relies on the United States for protection against Nicaragua and for economic aid, the Honduran government has resisted demands from Nicaragua that they force the contras to disband.

The wording of the Toluca agreement was ambiguous and did not explicitly obligate the Hondurans to force the contras to break up.

Instead, there was a call for a special commission drawn from the United Nations and the Organization of American States to organize the voluntary disbanding.

But that commission has not succeeded yet in persuading the contras to leave Honduras.

The Americans have argued that the contras should stay intact to put pressure on the Sandinistas to hold free and fair elections in February.

The United States, according to administration officials, has supplied cash to the contras inside Nicaragua at a rate of \$150,000 to \$200,000 a month.

The U.S. Agency for International Development, which runs the program, says the money, which amounted to \$759,084 from May through August, is intended for food and other "essential goods."

Administration officials also said they were aware that large numbers of guerrillas were going back into Nicaragua with their weapons in the last few weeks.

Richard A. Boucher, the deputy spokesman at the State Department, said 2,000 guerrillas had crossed into northern Nicaragua from Honduras to join 3,500 fighters who have been there on the "northern front" for 18 months.

In an interview on Aug. 2, Ernesto Palacios, a spokesman for the contras, said: "They will stay intact until they see the results of the elections. They will infiltrate Nicaragua, going in clandestinely. They will relocate, but not demobilize."

State Department officials and Republican members of Congress said Thursday that the Nicaraguan Army had been reluctant in conducting search-and-destroy missions against the contras and had violated the cease-fire much more than the rebels.

Nearly everyone in Congress criticizes Mr. Ortega, but some say they believe the United States could have done more to prevent the resumption of fighting.

Representative Peter A. DeFazio, Democrat of Oregon, said in an interview: "The United States should definitely have discouraged the contras from infiltrating into Nicaragua. Instead, the U.S. turned a blind eye and allowed the contras to carry out hostile acts that they hoped would provoke Ortega to do something intransigent."

Our government has done nothing to stop the contras' attacks on farm cooperatives and Sandinista reservists."

By a vote of 379-29, the House of Representatives on Thursday approved a resolution that condemned Mr. Ortega for ending the cease-fire. The Senate unanimously approved the measure on Tuesday.

TV Star Sparks Uproar by Entering Brazil Presidential Race

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BRASILIA — With presidential elections two weeks away, one of Brazil's most popular television personalities suddenly has entered the race, and a public opinion poll shows that he could win.

The new candidate, Silvio Santos, a street vendor turned television showman, enjoys the allegiance of millions of Brazilians who tune in Sundays to watch his 10-hour program of games, raffles, samba bands and scantily clad women.

The show, a fixture in Brazilian households in recent decades, starts at 10 A.M. with a quiz contest between school teams and moves through the day with animal shows, raffles for "the Happiness Chest," a contest of amateur singers, a game show between married couples and "The Door of Hope," a charity program that gives wheelchairs to the disabled and bus tickets to remitté broken families.

Presiding over the marathon of drama and hilarity is Mr. Santos, 58, a natural entertainer who draws screams of adulation from the audience, which is com-

posed primarily of housewives and young girls.

"What brings me to run for president is the obligation to serve our country, the determination I have to make my contribution and to return to the people a little of what the people have given me," Mr. Santos said Tuesday in announcing his candidacy.

In a nation where three-quarters of the households have television sets but only half of the 82 million voters have finished primary school, the possibility of Mr. Santos's candidacy was dreamed all year long by other candidates.

His announcement threw the vigorous-

ly contested race into an uproar. In a poll made public Wednesday by the Gallup organization, Mr. Santos handily knocked the front-runner of the last six months, Fernando Collor de Mello, out of first place. In the survey, 29 percent of the respondents favored the television host and 19 percent favored Mr. Collor, a former state governor.

Many Brazilians have said they will decide their choice in the last days or hours before the Nov. 15 balloting, the country's first direct vote for a president

since 1960. Candidates from the conservative Mr. Collor to the leftist Luis Inácio da Silva, vowed this week to marshal lawyers to block Mr. Santos's candidacy.

"The electoral pretension of this arriviste is an affront to the civic conscience of the nation and must immediately be stopped by the Electoral Tribunal," read a front-page editorial in O Globo, a conservative Rio newspaper that backs Mr. Collor.

Mr. da Silva, the candidate of the Marxist-backed Workers' Party, said: "We are going to use all possible arguments to block Silvio Santos's candidacy."

Under Brazilian electoral law, a candidate must leave the directorship of a state concession, such as a television network, six months before elections. Next week, Mr. Santos is expected to argue before the Superior Electoral Tribunal that he owns controlling stock — but is not a director — of his television network, SBT.

Mr. Santos, the son of a poor Greek immigrant couple, started selling knock-knocks on the streets of Rio de Janeiro at

the age of 14. His engaging smile and smooth sales pitch drew him first to radio, and then to television. Banking on the high ratings of his Sunday show, Mr. Santos bought his first TV station in 1981.

Today, he owns Brazil's second-most profitable network, after the Globo network. Over all, the Silvio Santos Group earns about \$200 million a year and employs 1,500 people.

"It's highly possible that Brazil's elections will be disputed between the country's two largest television groups — Globo Network with Collor de Mello and SBT with Silvio Santos," Mr. da Silva said Wednesday.

Until the unexpected candidacy threw the race into turmoil, Mr. da Silva, widely known as Lula, was seen as a rising star.

A muscular speaker with a gravelly voice, Mr. da Silva, 44, has been drawing large crowds with a platform calling for the giving of land to the landless, for suspension of payments on Brazil's \$120 billion foreign debt and for a halt to privatization of state companies. In recent weeks, Mr. da Silva surged in opin-

ion polls to tie Leonel Brizola, a former governor of Rio, at 14 percent of the vote.

Many analysts interviewed in Brasília said they believed the outgoing president, José Sarney, encouraged the television host to run. Mr. Sarney, who is not seeking re-election, is known to detest Mr. Collor, who has built a national following this year on attacks against what he calls corruption in the Sarney administration.

Some Brazilians see Mr. Santos's last-minute candidacy as a blow to Brazil's fledgling democracy.

"Nothing could show with greater clarity the fragility of the political culture, the irrelevancy of parties, the disinterest for ideological debate and the general lack of information that sets the tone of the current stage of Brazilian democracy," the newspaper Folha de São Paulo said in an editorial.

"What is worrying is the possibility that someone, enjoying enormous popularity on his TV program, but without any party tie, without any political experience, without any recognizable platform, could be allowed to run, probably with good chances of success, for the presidency of the republic."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Jogger Left for Dead Might Recover Fully

The jogger who was raped, beaten and left for dead in Central Park in New York on April 19 has made a "remarkable recovery," one of her doctors says, adding, "We're hopeful, but not certain, of a 100 percent recovery." He asked that his name not be used.

The savagery of the "wilding" attack — one of nine that night by a marauding pack of teenagers — made front-page news across the United States. Now a report prepared by Gaylord Hospital in Wallingford, Connecticut, where the 29-year-old woman is undergoing rehabilitation, has been made available by the prosecution to lawyers representing the six youths charged with rape and attempted murder. The victim has not been publicly identified.

The police and physicians who initially treated her when she was found three hours after the attack said they thought she would die. She had lost most of her blood, and blows to the head had caused devastating brain injuries. Six months later she has regained a "best for life" that is impossible to quantify, her doctor said.

The victim, an investment broker, still has no recollection of the



WRITTEN IN STONE — Workers in Atlanta polishing a granite table bearing the names of people who died in the U.S. civil rights movement. Created by Maya Lin, who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the table will be dedicated Sunday.

attack, the doctor said, declining to speculate if she ever will. But he said she has been given full details of the crime and has a complete understanding of what happened to her. The doctor said she would be physically capable of appearing as a witness when the trial starts early next year. Even though she is not expected to identify her attackers, defense lawyers concede that her appearance will have a devastating effect on the jury.

Short Takes

"The Wizard of Oz," L. Frank Baum's 1900 children's classic, is an allegory for the Populist crusade of the 1890s, Henry Littlefield wrote in *American Quarterly* magazine in 1964 — an argument recalled by Fred Whitehead in a

letter to The New York Times: "The Scarecrow (doesn't have a brain) is the farmers; the Tin Woodman (doesn't have a heart) is the urban working class; the Cowardly Lion is William Jennings Bryan, defeated in the 1896 presidential election by William McKinley, a Wizard who terrified everyone with his artificial thunder of superpatriotism. Dorothy represents the spirit of Ameri-

can innocence, and she finally vanquishes the Wicked Witch of the West (drought) by pouring water on her."

Job candidates' views on abortion will not be used by the Bush administration as a hiring test except at the top, the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, has announced. He said, however, that "for people who are being considered for policy-making po-

sitions in the health field, we'll still certainly ask them for their position on abortion, fetal tissue research, AIDS — the whole range of issues that they would have to be directing federal policy on."

"At a wedding," a reader writes to the syndicated Miss Manners column, groomsman disagreed about wearing "a cummerbund and suspenders at the same time. I thought one or the other should be worn, but not both." Miss Manners — Judith Martin — replied, "The bridegroom should be sure that his pants are held up. Anyone who thinks a cummerbund can perform this task is worse than confused. Suspenders are an alternative to a belt. A cummerbund is a substitute for a waistcoat."

In The New York Times's Metropolitan Diary column, a reader, Karen d'Aleto, reports that when she inadvertently made an illegal right turn "I was pulled over to the curb by a stern-looking young officer who took my license and registration and explained the error of my ways. Then he let me off with only a warning."

As the "eternally grateful" Ms. d'Aleto prepared to drive off, the policeman said, "Aren't you going to ask why I didn't give you a ticket?"

"I nodded."

"You were my first-grade teacher," he said.

"He was beaming. So was I."

Arthur Higbee

Malta Denies Link With Pan Am Bomb

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Air Malta, citing the results of a detailed internal inquiry, has denied the existence of any "Malta connection" linking one of its flights last Dec. 21 and the Pan American airliner that blew up over Scotland later that day.

In a statement responding to reports in British newspapers, the airline on Tuesday said that none of the passengers or luggage aboard its Flight KM-180 from Malta to Frankfurt had boarded the Pan Am Flight 103 to London.

Nonetheless, U.S. officials said Thursday that they still suspected

that a suitcase carrying the radio bomb on Flight 103 was sent to Frankfurt from Malta. "The Air Malta denial hasn't closed that door," an official said.

Security authorities from four nations are investigating the bombing, which killed all 259 passengers aboard and 11 persons on the ground in Lockerbie, Scotland.

Two London newspapers reported on Sunday and Monday that investigators had uncovered evidence that the bomb was sent to Frankfurt in an unaccompanied suitcase aboard the Air Malta flight and was transferred onto Pan Am Flight 103.

The Air Malta statement said

there had been no "interfering passengers" or transfer of luggage from the Air Malta flight to the Pan Am flight. "Air Malta's records also show clearly that no unaccompanied baggage was carried on flight KM-180," it said.

In fact, 39 passengers checked in 55 pieces of baggage; 55 pieces of baggage were loaded on to flight KM-180 and 39 passengers traveled on the flight. Air Malta has been informed that all 55 pieces of baggage have been accounted for and that every one of the 39 passengers has been identified, "the statement concluded.

When asked about the British reports Tuesday, U.S. officials

would not comment directly but did not steer reporters away from the stories.

But they denied press reports that Mohammed Abu Taleb, a Palestinian on trial in Stockholm in connection with terrorist activities, belonged to the same group as the one suspected of masterminding the Pan Am bombing.

Mr. Taleb, they said, was not a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command led by Ahmed Jibril, which is regarded by U.S. intelligence agencies as the prime suspect behind the Pan Am bombing. Mr. Taleb belongs to a more obscure group called the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, they said.

Mr. Taleb and three other Palestinians, two of them now Swedish citizens, are on trial in connection with the bombing of a synagogue in Copenhagen in July 1985 and an attempted bombing of the Northwest Airlines office in Stockholm the same year.

Palestinian Denial

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command denied Thursday that it had any connection with Mr. Taleb, Agency France-Press reported from Damascus. The group "again declines any responsibility for the Pan Am bombing, it said.

Senate Agrees to Change Law to Reinstate North's Pension

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has agreed to a change in federal law that would allow Oliver L. North, a central figure in the Iran-contra affair, to receive his navy pension despite his conviction for shredding government documents.

Mr. North, a retired lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps and a highly decorated Vietnam veteran, was convicted in May on three counts arising from his actions as a White House national security aide.

He has been denied his \$23,000-a-year pension under a

1974 law that requires "a person holding office under the United States" to forfeit that office if convicted of destroying government documents.

In July, the General Accounting Office recommended that the navy withhold the pension because retired military officers were regarded as "holding office."

But many Senate Republicans have argued against the recommendation. And on Thursday, the Senate voted, 78 to 17, to overturn the decision. The measure now goes to the House.

The bill was sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who had sought to restore Mr. North's pension through a private relief bill.

But Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, who heads the Judiciary Committee, said that the Senate should make a change that would apply to any retired officer convicted of destroying documents, not just Mr. North.

Before the vote, some senators said that Mr. North had forfeited his right to the pension because of his conduct in the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. Helms defended Mr. North, calling him "a fellow who made some mistakes."

Mr. Biden said that it was painful to vote for a change in law that would benefit Mr. North, but that equity required it.

Abortion Activists Slate Demonstrations in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Supporters of abortion rights on Friday announced plans for 1,000 demonstrations in 150 cities Nov. 12, to begin with a sunrise service near President George Bush's vacation home and featuring a rally at the Lincoln Memorial.

Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated for legal abortion in Washington April 9, and organizers of current "mobilize for women's lives" protests said they expected substantial nationwide interest because of the July Supreme Court decision allowing states to restrict abortion.

A spokeswoman for the National Abortion Rights Action League said that the demonstrations would initiate a campaign to elect state legislators in 1990 favoring a woman's right to choose an abortion. She said they are also intended to protest Mr. Bush's recent veto of a measure to help poor women obtain abortions in cases of incest or rape.

IRAN: Anniversary of U.S. Embassy Seizure

(Continued from Page 1)

never that firm anyway. It could be strengthened only if it dramatically improves economic conditions by improving relations with the West, something that militant clergy members are blocking," said Bager Moin, an author and London-based expert on Iranian affairs. "Being the pragmatist he is, Mr. Rafsanjani may move in the end to become the leader of the radicals instead of sinking," he said.

The rally planned for Saturday is notable: There have been no such demonstrations in Tehran for years. Mr. Rafsanjani's first priorities have been economic change and better government; he has deliberately distanced Iran from the militant policies of the past.

The rally is to coincide with the start of a trial for a number of former Iranian officials accused of being CIA spies, according to reports from Tehran.

Iranian officials also said they may, for the first time in 10 years, open to the public the gates of the U.S. Embassy compound stormed by supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini on Nov. 4, 1979. The news agency said that the embassy would

be open for five days as a "museum" of U.S. spying.

The embassy takeover provoked a final break in diplomatic, economic and strategic U.S.-Iranian relations, bringing an end to decades of cooperation between the two countries. It also brought about the fall of the government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

The subsequent holding of 52 U.S. diplomats hostage for 444 days has left a bitter memory that neither Iranians nor Americans have been able to overcome.

The revival of the radical tendencies in Tehran comes after many months during which Mr. Rafsanjani has tried to end Iran's estrangement by signaling his desire for better relations with neighboring nations and a number of Western countries.

But the radical members of the clergy — including Mr. Mojtahid Shamsi and a substantial percentage of parliament, as well as the new "leader of the revolution" Ayatollah Ali Khomeini, once considered a Rafsanjani ally — failed to support the president or acted against him.

commander of the navy. The move was seen as a further attempt to place a branch of the conventional military within the hard-line camp of the radical guards.

On Wednesday, Ayatollah Khomeini called on Iranians to "wage perpetual struggle against arrogant powers headed by the United States," and on that day parliament enacted a law allowing the arrest of Americans, anywhere worldwide, accused of harming the interests of Iran.

The law was in response, said members of parliament, to a U.S. move to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrest suspected terrorists without seeking permission of the countries in which they reside.

2 Ships Sink in Thai Gulf

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A Thai freighter cargo ship and a Vietnamese tanker sank in a tropical storm in the Gulf of Thailand, leaving 36 crew members missing, officials said Friday. The vessels sank about 190 kilometers (120 miles) from the Malaysian port of Kota Bharu.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
diamondexport BVBA
Established 1928
Palladiumstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp
Belgium • Tel.: (32-3) 234.07.51
Telex: 71779 gtl b.

Telex: 323/231.58.87
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
HIGH GRADE BRILLIANT INTERNATIONAL DIAMONDS
SINCE 1954

\$600,000,000 MILLION MUST BE WON

In European Lotteries the most fun was won. Enter all of them at a Lottery A Chance. All governments controlled. Tax free prizes payable in every country. For repeat information write: Winning Edge Marketing, 4 Rue de la Presse, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. **VALID ONLY WHILE LEGAL.**

Save up to 50% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe.

Receive the IHT every day at your home or office and save up to 50% off the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

☐ 52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (14 months in all)

☐ 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (7 months in all)

☐ My check is enclosed

Please charge my:

☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

☐ ☐

Card account number

Card expiry date

Signature

Name

Address

City

Country

Tel.

Telex

4-11-89

in West Germany please send Foreign Press Service, Godesburg S. D. 6523, Godesburg, Telford, or telephone (0524) 91 133. News 485 685. Hard delivery is available in major cities. Rates do not include postage.

At the time you can get morning hard delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö.

At these times, hard delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day as the next day in Athens. For Madrid, hard delivery is available by morning, but without the first issue.

Country	Currency	1 year + 52 issues	6 mos. + 26 issues
Austria	A. Sch.	4,400	2,200
Belgium	B.F.	11,000	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,500
Finland	F.M.	1,700	970
France	F.F.	1,500	850
Germany (incl. "inland")	D.M.	380	220
Great Britain	£	140	77
Greece (incl. "inland")	Dr.	29,000	16,000
Ireland	Ir.£	150	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	R.	600	340
Norway (incl. "inland")	Nkr.	2,000	1,100
Portugal	Esc.	29,000	16,000
Spain (incl. "inland")	Ptas.	32,000	17,000
Sweden (incl. "inland")	Skr.	4,600	2,400
Switzerland	Sfr.	2,200	1,100
Rest of Europe, N. Afr., N. & S. Africa, Mid. East	\$	470	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	620	340
Caribbean, Amer.	\$	640	350

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Managua Lashes Out

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has relunched some part of the Sandinistas' war against the contras. There are conflicting accounts of which side is more at fault in what seems an unraveling of the 19-month cease-fire. But what is not in doubt is that Mr. Ortega is grossly overreacting.

His return to arms has been condemned not only in Latin America but across the U.S. political spectrum. It casts doubt on his claim merely to be defending the electoral process. It leaves the impression of manufacturing a crisis either to put off the Feb. 25 elections or to help the Sandinistas' army, police and mobs intimidate voters.

Mr. Ortega professes to want only to ensure the contra demobilization that the Central American presidents called for last August. But the December deadline bore the condition that demobilization be voluntary. The United States, acting under the unusual authority of a bipartisan consensus, accepted demobilization but stated that it ought to await the February elections.

Meanwhile, the American government is insisting that contra units based in Nicaragua not take the offensive — a condition that Congress attached to humanitarian relief aid. Contras based in Honduras have in

fact been infiltrating back to Nicaragua in greater numbers as the countdown to February nears. Lacking any serious means to return to war, they are heading home in the main, it seems, to take part in the elections and to avoid being demobilized later on terms less of their choosing.

This is a crisis of sorts or at least an embarrassment for Washington.

But a large part of this problem deserves another address: Moscow. The single reason Mr. Ortega can flout an international consensus and spoil a building political solution is the massive aid he gets from the Soviet bloc. While the Americans send a few tens of millions of dollars in nonlethal aid to barely sustain several thousand contras, the Soviets and their friends send hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons, plus economic subsidies, to a Managua regime with the region's largest army.

All this happens while the Kremlin murmurs perestroika and new political thinking and solicits American care for ferment in its own front yard. "We've got problems in this hemisphere that I want to discuss" with Mikhail Gorbachev at the December summit, said President Bush. He should.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Benign Investment

Sony of Japan recently bought Columbia Pictures. Now Mitsubishi is paying \$846 million for 51 percent of the Rockefeller Group, owner of Rockefeller Center, the vibrant Art Deco cluster of 19 buildings in the heart of New York City. Is the transfer of American assets to Japanese ownership something to worry about?

In an immediate and practical sense, the answer is no. Foreign investment is a mark of confidence in the U.S. economy. British and Dutch investors have accumulated large U.S. holdings without causing great anxiety. It would be xenophobic, even racist, to single out Japan because of the size of its American holdings, which, though growing fast, are still half the size of Britain's.

It is also hard to object to specific sales like that of Rockefeller Center. Its owner is happy to have found a buyer. And the sale will bolster the commercial real estate market in New York City.

So why worry? Even if the concern is mainly over symbols, many people are puzzled that the centerpiece of America's most

renowned metropolis is about to pass into foreign ownership. The leading American corporations that have offices in Rockefeller Center — NBC, Time Warner and Morgan Stanley — will now have a Japanese landlord. What has happened?

Japan's trade surplus with the United States has persisted at about \$50 billion a year. These dollars eventually come back to America, and one form in which they have done so has been a wave of Japanese investment in real estate. Japanese companies already own 30 percent of downtown Los Angeles and much of Honolulu.

The sale of Rockefeller Center is not exceptional in itself. But as a conspicuous symbol of Japanese investment, it is a sharp reminder of Japan's growing economic strength. The purchase of some of America's best-known assets by its leading economic competitor is thus a double medicine. It is beneficial both as an investment and as a warning of the greater efficiency of the Japanese economy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Failure on Pesticides

The current federal pesticide statute has, been on the books since 1972. There is no greater regulatory failure. The Environmental Protection Agency was given a double task: to provide for the safety of new pesticides while re-examining all old ones. It has done the first job but not the second.

Of more than 600 active ingredients in older pesticides, the EPA has managed in 17 years to complete the re-evaluation by modern techniques of fewer than 10. Yet these older substances remain by far the bulk of those in use; America thus has the illusion of regulation without the substance.

Last year, Congress finally set deadlines for the review of the older chemicals; the process will still take until the latter 1990s. The Reagan EPA took the unusual step of blending various acts of Congress and publishing on its own authority a new standard of acceptable risk in pesticides. Complaining with cause that the standards Congress had enacted were vague, contradictory and even perverse — in theory the government could be required to ban a safer pesticide while leaving a more dangerous one in the field — the agency took upon itself to create an amalgam, weaker than some of the statutory provisions but, it asserted, stronger and more sensible overall.

The legal status of this has yet to be tested. Yet now the Bush administration has proposed several further steps.

The first would make it easier, once a pesticide is found to be bad, to get it off the market; removal can now take years. Parts of the food industry do not like and will fight the increased power — even while

urging the EPA to assure the public that pesticide critics are wrong and the food supply is safe. But it is a necessary adjunct to the proposed speedup of the old-pesticide review process and ought to pass.

A second proposal should not pass — not now, anyway; it would further ease the definition of acceptable risk. The president would widen the band of risk within which the EPA proposed last year that it be given regulatory discretion, and make more explicit the agency's contested right to weigh economic against environmental costs.

In a different world this might be a good idea; the science of risk assessment is rarely as exact as some would have the law be. But why trust the EPA with more discretion when for 17 years it has failed so miserably to regulate with less? The agency should earn the latitude the president wants to give it; for now, its leash should be kept tight.

The president's third proposal is likewise premature. In recent years, some states have begun to regulate pesticides that EPA would not; the food industry, on grounds that it cannot operate efficiently without uniform national standards, wants the states preempted and shut down. The administration proposes that the states be allowed to continue regulating old pesticides until the EPA acts, after which in most cases they would be barred. Once again this puts the repair before the problem. First the EPA should stop clearing its throat and enforce the law. Then a judgment could be made of its enforcement record and that of the states.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Namibia: The Tests to Come

The South-West Africa People's Organization, which is almost certain to win the election that begins on Nov. 7, says it wants democracy, human rights and a mixed economy. South Africa's last troops will go once the election is over, and leave Namibia free to work out its destiny.

Unfortunately, Namibia's path to independence is unlikely to be as smooth as all these promises imply. After two decades of civil war Namibia needs a government that can heal deep wounds and win the confidence of a dozen black, brown and white tribes. These are tasks for which SWAPO is singularly unprepared.

The bright side is that in one respect SWAPO does seem to have learned from Africa's decolonization history. It has taken every opportunity to persuade Namibia's 70,000 whites to stay, keeping their skills in the country. Its manifesto promises that there will be no wholesale nationalization of the big mining companies and productive white farms. It is this economic realism which should encourage outside powers to

help secure a decent future for Namibia. As Africa's newest nation, Namibia is likely to get large stacks of [international] aid. Those giving it should make it clear that their help depends on SWAPO delivering a multiparty, nontribal democracy.

— THE ECONOMIST (London).

Follow the Lead on Acid Rain

The world is getting used to political initiatives by Mikhail Gorbachev. He did it again during a recent visit to Finland when he agreed to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from Soviet factories that are killing forests in northern Finland. Canada would appreciate such a gesture from George Bush. Sulfur dioxide is the main ingredient in acid rain. Eighty percent of the air pollution affecting this part of North America is believed to come from coal-burning utilities and smelters in the Midwest. The White House has yet to patch over the damage inflicted by a Reagan administration that largely refused even to admit the existence of a serious acid rain problem.

— Evening Express (Portland, Maine).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Associate Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director •
ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 612995; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director of the publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex RS5623
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Knappe, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 10100 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 78753. Telex 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowry, 80 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 477175
S.A. en capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73203128. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-8022.

The Summit Agenda Now Includes Ortega

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — For all the accommodationism, this past week has been the best of times and the worst of times.

The spring of Hope blossomed with the revelation of a pre-summit summit session at sea, symbolic of President George Bush taking the plunge into helping the Soviet dictator rescue his economy in payment for freedom in Eastern Europe.

But then the winter of Despair blew in with the decision by the Nicaraguan dictator to give war a chance — thereby causing embarrassment to doves from the U.S. Congress to Central America who had insisted that peace would flow from a U.S. cutoff of military aid to the contras.

What does this jarring juxtaposition of events teach us? How can President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's double-cross prepare us to deal with President Mikhail Gorbachev?

First, we should thank the Nicaraguan strongman and his junta for reminding America that real Communists play to win. Staying in power is the name of their game. Mr. Ortega's promises of free elections, reiterated as his 120,000-man army breaks the cease-fire, are intended only to fool Congress and disarm his opposition.

Second, America should never underestimate the capacity of accommodationists to fall back further. Af-

ter the shock of the Communist declaration of war on its opponents wears off, we will hear a cacophony of alibis: We should never have given humanitarian aid to our debilitated allies; the remaining contras deliberately thrust their noses into Communist fists, and so forth.

Third, we should remember that appeasement does not always lead to war; sometimes it leads to surrender. Amid outraged cries on Capitol Hill, I told you-so's from the White House and fierce hand-wringing at the United Nations, one waits in vain for a call to rearm the opposition.

"If Mr. Ortega wants to resume the killing again," said the White House spokesman, "that is his business."

Our business, it seems, is to prattle about "the peace process," to rub the noses of the glib Central American leaders in its failure, to luxuriate in world condemnation of the victorious despot, to pretend our inaction is a clever way to avoid giving Communists an excuse for canceling elections, and to continue to be the patient pygmy of the North.

Take a parallelism: While Mr. Gorbachev permits thugs and tyrants to be ousted in his sphere of influence, Mr. Bush permits the likes of General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama and Mr. Ortega to repress freedom in our sphere. That cannot

OPINION



be U.S. foreign policy. Nobody suggests that we send in the Marines, by jingo, but we bear some responsibility for human rights in our backyard.

Move effective than this so-called diplomatic pressure will be a combination of (1) a clear presidential articulation of the goal to help Nicaraguans replace a regime that will find any excuse to kill its opposition; (2) serious and sustained military pressure by contras supplied with plenty of the most lethal aid, and (3) economic pressure beyond an embargo.

Now we come to the confluence of the Dickensian epoch of belief and epoch of incredulity, to see how the best of times can be used to ameliorate

the worst of times. The Communist regime repressing freedom in Nicaragua is supported financially by the Communist regime repressing freedom in Cuba, which in turn is kept afloat by a subsidy from the regime in the Soviet Union, which is led by the man who needs America's help.

We should not expect Mr. Gorbachev to pick up the phone and say to Castro, "Tell Ortega to hold a free election in February or I start saving a billion a year in bailing out Cuba." But it is too much to expect the sherpas preparing the floating summit session to suggest a way to improve the atmosphere beforehand? One way would be to get their clients in Cuba to call off

the dogs in Nicaragua — to refrain from taking advantage of U.S. irresolution in Central America just as we refrain from taking advantage of Soviet weakness in Eastern Europe.

Linkage lives. Mr. Bush extracted nothing from the Gorbachev need for summit spectaculars, but that was before the Ortega double-cross.

The leader of the Soviet Union wants absolution in advance for crackdowns to come. Not only should that trap be sidestepped and Baltic independence urged, but the Soviet subsidy of the Cuban subsidy of the Ortega offensive should be put down as an unfriendly act.

The New York Times.

An Embattled Soviet Editor Confronts the Boundary of Glasnost

Vladislav Starkov is the editor-in-chief of *Argumenty i Fakty* (Arguments and Facts), a liberal Soviet weekly tabloid with a circulation expected to reach 30 million by 1990. Last month, in an angry speech directed at progressives in the press and the Soviet legislature, Mikhail Gorbachev threatened to fire Mr. Starkov. A few days later, Mr. Starkov was told he could not travel to the United States and Canada, and now he is waiting to learn his fate at the paper. The following is based on an interview conducted and translated by David Remnick of *The Washington Post*.

A few days later, I was called in for a meeting with Vadim Medvedev, the party's chief ideologue, and it became clear that we were causing the leadership deep dissatisfaction. He made it plain that the leadership did not like our articles against privileges for the party apparatchiks, our criticism of the army

I think you are seeing now a real struggle for democracy and glasnost in this country. You are watching a party apparatus in the process of breaking up, but at the same time many of the apparatchiks are resisting this process with all their might.

MOSCOW — The day of the meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, I was in a good mood. There was no cause for any concern. I'd just learned that our circulation was going up by about 10 million copies, and I was ready for a calm get-together with all the editors. But, as it turned out, Mr. Gorbachev was in an angry state.

After he got through criticizing radicals like economist Nikolai Shmelev and historian Yuri Afanasyev, he started in on me.

He said, "Even *Argumenty i Fakty* has published an erroneous article in issue number 40," meaning an opinion poll that showed how popular the radicals are. We had hardly met before, and he asked if I was in the room or ill. I stood up and took my reprimand.

Before leaving, I approached Mr. Gorbachev, and said, "Mikhail Sergeyevich, why are you out to punish me? Why would you want to execute me?" But he would not go into any details. Later, Yegor Yakovlev, the editor of *Moscow News*, hugged me and told me to hold on. And since that day, I have heard that reassuring advice from everyone except the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

or a letter we printed about the KGB. Mr. Medvedev told us that the line we had taken in the past two years — which we had always considered rather moderate — was "erroneous and deviates from the cause."

I myself think Mr. Gorbachev was angry because we touched a personal nerve with him. The poll showed that he was not among the 10 most popular people in the legislature. I think he feared for his own prestige, and so he decided to strike back. In addition, the

people around him were not happy we had written against the party apparatus, and they helped push Mr. Gorbachev into this attack when the moment was ripe.

I think you are seeing now a real struggle for democracy and glasnost in this country. You are watching a party apparatus in the process of breaking up, but at the same time many of the apparatchiks are resisting this process with all their might.

We would like to write about our own situation here at the paper, but I'm afraid we can't. There has not been one word about our situation in the Soviet press, and the only way people know about it all is through Western press reports that are read on the radio.

Mr. Gorbachev recently told the Pravda editorial board that glasnost must be this and not that, that it must be constructive and true, not negative. And in a sense, that is true, but one cannot ignore criticism, as the old propaganda songs do. Criticism is part of the creative process, too. The boundaries are being established: Write only about the positive. Months are being closed.

If my head is chopped off, then you will see the real boundaries.

It is a critical moment for perestroika when the captain is marching off to the right and the platoon is following him.

You see, we have nothing yet. The economy is in crisis. Our democracy is still very weak. We have only glasnost so far. If glasnost is snuffed out, democracy will never exist. And a thriving economy is inextricably linked to the rise of democracy.

It's hard for me to talk about press laws in the United States — I do not have that kind of experience — but, as I understand it, your journalists have a right to print nearly any

kind of information they choose. Then they bear the responsibility for it.

This is the way we must go, too.

Any public organization or individual should be able to start a publication. Why not? I wouldn't necessarily be comfortable with personal ownership by the wealthy, but I do think, in the final analysis, everything should be determined by the readers and not a party or a state. If readers want to read something, they will support it. It is that simple. The market should determine these things, not the authorities.

As for Mr. Gorbachev's behavior, I think the United States must be prepared for these moments. You should not believe so deeply in our glasnost and democracy and perestroika. I can tell you that we have relations with a number of American businesses that have thought about publishing advertisements with us because we have such a large circulation. But now they feel that our oxygen might get cut off, and this is a very serious signal to them.

You should know that we here at *Argumenty i Fakty* are working for Mr. Gorbachev and his ideals — the progressive ideals he spoke of last year at the 19th party conference. We are not turning left or right, but just following that course. But now we find that the father of glasnost is fighting with his own children, and that is a great paradox.

It's hard to know if I will be in this chair in a month's time. If we do hold on here, if the paper is not put under the auspices of the Central Committee, or something, then glasnost might survive. But I'm afraid that the party would love to clean house and take over an organ that has a built-in circulation now of 30 million readers. In history, unfortunately, things like that have happened before.

Don't Blame Israel If Others Cannot Read the Fine Print of Peace

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The Middle East peace process appears to have become so bogged down in arena that only diplomats and specialists can follow its twists and turns.

But the occasional reports and leaks that penetrate the public perplexity leave one clear impression: that behind the obfuscation, it is

refusal to negotiate with Hitler.

Mr. Shamir's "wringing" is over demands for an ironclad American guarantee that the initial talks will be about elections and not a Pandora's box of unresolvable "final status" questions. Israel does not want to start talks that are destined from day one to fail and for which failure it is sure to be blamed.

The question of Palestinian representation. Israel's other wrangle is to insist that the Palestinian negotiators who will arrange elections be insiders (West Bankers) and not outsiders (Palestinians living abroad and representing the PLO establishment in Tunis).

This is not a procedural point, because the only talks that can possibly succeed are talks between Israel and the insiders. It is true, of course, that insiders and outsiders both swear allegiance to the PLO.

(Those who refuse have a way of getting shot: 125 of those killed during the intifada have been Palestinians killed by other Palestinians.)

But there is a natural divergence of interests between insiders and outsiders in the Palestinian movement, just as there was a natural divergence between insiders and outsiders in the Algerian war and between insiders (Vietcong) and outsiders (Hanoi) in Vietnam.

On every major issue, the insiders' interest is more favorable to peace:

- Occupation. It is the insiders, not the outsiders, who suffer daily the dislocations and casualties of the intifada. Their objective is thus to end the Israeli occupation quickly. For the outsiders, the intifada is a political boon. It puts them on the map. It revives an issue that had been dead for years. They are in no hurry. They can hold out to the last West Banker for their maximal demands.
- Elections. The first freely elected Palestinian leadership ever, though nominally pledged to Yasser Arafat, will enjoy a status that will rival that of the rejectionists in Tunis. Precisely for that reason the PLO is not happy about elections. It will give West Bankers a potentially rivalrous and more moderate political voice.
- Final status. It is conceivable that West Bankers would trade an end to occupation for a Palestinian entity that truly renounces all designs on Israel proper. The outsiders will

not. The vast majority of them come not from the West Bank but from Israel proper. Their program is to use the West Bank as a staging point for returning to — retaking — Israel.

In sum, the insiders have a more urgent need for peace now and a more moderate objective for the final peace to come. That is what prompted Israel to propose, and the United States to back, West Bank elections. The whole point of the election idea is to get the peace process moving by exploiting the natural divergence of interests between insiders and outsiders and shifting the center of political gravity from the outside to the inside.

Talks with outsiders are guaranteed to fail. But don't you have to negotiate peace with your enemies? The answer to that faulty line is: There are enemies and there are enemies. You negotiate with enemies whose objective is somehow to settle with you. With those who want only to expunge you, there is nothing to negotiate.

Israel does not want to negotiate with PLO outsiders because it understands that such talks can only be about a single issue: a PLO state. For most Israelis, that is a prescription for national suicide. They are not interested in entering a negotiation whose purpose is to work out the finer modalities of their demise.

That may look like procedure in Washington. In Jerusalem, it is a matter of life and death.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Pan-Pacific Talks: ASEAN Is the Key

By Noordin Sopiee

KUALA LUMPUR — On Sunday, ministers and other cabinet officials of the United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the six members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, will begin three days of talks in Canberra on Asian-Pacific economic cooperation.

That the conference is taking place at all is a milestone in the development of a Pacific community, especially since ASEAN has expressed serious reservations about some of the proposals for Asian-Pacific cooperation.

Following a series of meetings among the members of the association — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — it seems clear that there is a consensus in the group on a substantial body of issues. ASEAN agrees that Asian-Pacific cooperation should deal only with economic matters, not politico-strategic issues.

The association insists that the discussions not be aimed at creating a trade or economic bloc. Asian-Pacific cooperation must seek to strengthen the global trading system and the current Uruguay round of multilateral negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Economic collaboration among the Pacific nations must not be exclusive, the association says.

The process also must guard

against creating resentment or generating counteraction by nations elsewhere in the world, including those in the European Community.

ASEAN can be expected to argue that existing institutions promoting Asian-Pacific cooperation should not be diminished by any new arrangements. Instead, the resources of those bodies should be harnessed to develop wider collaboration.

These principles should not cause problems for the non-ASEAN nations at the meeting. But some irritation may surface about other parts of the ASEAN stance.

The association can be expected to defend the interests of the developing world and to insist that Pacific cooperation adhere to fundamental principles of mutual respect and sovereign equality.

ASEAN has described the Canberra talks as exploratory. The proponents of Pacific integration will no doubt be frustrated. They are likely to be vexed, too, by ASEAN's view that the Pacific process should be developed gradually and carefully.

Perhaps the most troublesome issue for those who want to fashion new institutions and mechanisms for Pacific cooperation is ASEAN's insistence that the process revolve around the present ASEAN machinery, including the

annual discussions that take place between ASEAN foreign ministers and senior representatives of the industrialized nations.

The association also wants the coordinating agency for the effort to be the ASEAN secretariat, which is based in Jakarta.

In sum, ASEAN wants to be at the center of any Pacific economic cooperation, specifically to avoid the risk of being weakened or diluted by a broader venture that at this stage promises few concrete benefits.

Indonesia, by far the largest of the ASEAN nations, can be expected to provide leadership on such issues. President Suharto said in August that Pacific cooperation "must not in any way reduce the importance of ASEAN."

On the contrary," he added, "it must support ASEAN cooperation and employ the existing mechanism within the ASEAN framework."

ASEAN will fly in close formation in Canberra. The future shape and direction of pan-Pacific economic collaboration will largely depend on whether the non-ASEAN countries understand why.

The writer is director general of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur and chairman of Malaysia's national committee for Pacific economic cooperation. He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: 2 New U.S. States

NEW YORK — The President issued a proclamation yesterday afternoon (Nov. 2) admitting North and South Dakota to the Union. The new states enter the Union with Prohibition written upon both their banners, an instance unique in history.

1939: Capone Release Set

SAN PEDRO, California — Al Capone, gangland czar of the '20s, will end more than eight years in government prisons when he steps out of the Federal Correctional Institute on Terminal Island November 19. Only the payment of a \$10,000 fine and the sixteen remaining days of his sentence between the paddy, former beer baron and freedom. Sentenced to a 10-year term for confessed evasion of income tax payments in 1931, Capone was granted a suspension of the remainder of his sentence for good behavior. Partially paralyzed with paralysis of his Chicago days will assassinate him. From the Alamo Penitentiary, he was transferred to Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay in 1933. Under the severe discipline at the "Rock," he suddenly broke down, kicked several fellow convicts and roared arias from Italian operas before being quelled. He is expected to live in Florida with his wife and son.

1914: War on Turkey

PETROGRAD — Count Vorontsov-Dashkoff, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, has issued the following orders to his army: "The Turks have treacherously attacked our coast towns and ships of the Black Sea fleet. By His Majesty's command I am ordered to consider Russia at war with Turkey, and the troops of the Caucasus army under my command are to cross the frontier and attack the Turks." Meanwhile, advice from Turkey seem to show that a Turkish campaign against Egypt has been decided upon. On the Turco-Egyptian frontier a camel corps of 1,000 is being concentrated.

ARTS / LEISURE

Images From Rock's Salad Days

Michael Cooper, the Photographic Boswell of Swinging London in the '60s

By Richard Harrington

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "He had a good eye. He was quite funny," Mick Jagger remembered. "He was a junkie. He was a pain. He had some wonderful pictures."

"He" is Michael Cooper who, with his ever-present Nikon, infiltrated the inner circles of England's new rock aristocracy in the stroboscopic '60s and early '70s, when London was swinging to a new soundtrack, when pop art was more than pop or art alone, when the only diary that made sense was a visual one.

"It's such a long time ago," Jagger added during a break between Rolling Stones concerts here in September.

Cooper, a photographer whose best-known works were the album covers for the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" and the Rolling Stones' "Their Satanic Majesties Request" (which he also designed), didn't make it past 1973: A heroin addict whose worsening condition confined him to a wheelchair, he killed himself two weeks after his addictions companion killed herself. He was 31.

Cooper left behind an 8-year-old son, Adam, and 70,000 negatives. In a final letter to his son, Cooper included a will: "In it I am putting everything I own and have, my work mostly," he wrote, "and this will eventually be worth something I'm sure."

Eventually has arrived: An exhibition of Michael Cooper's photographs is at the Givaudan Gallery in Georgetown (there is a simultaneous show in Los Angeles) and Cooper is the source and the subject of an astounding new book, "Blinds & Shutters."

Housed in a solid box, with a sliding blind containing a photo unique to each book, "Blinds & Shutters" contains 620 pictures reproduced in fine-screen lithography on specially made paper bound in Moroccan leather and buckram. It's a numbered edition of 5,000,

with text provided by 92 of Cooper's friends and associates, who range from Rolling Stones (Jagger and Keith Richards provide forewords, and Bill Wyman helped to underwrite the project) and assorted Beatles, writers such as Terry Southern and William Burroughs, to art world luminaries such as Robert Fraser, Francis Bacon and Larry Rivers. At least 10 of Cooper's subjects have signed a special front page in each book (even Andy Warhol signed 100 copies before his death). It costs \$595 a copy.

What gives "Blinds & Shutters" particular power is the immediacy of the photos and their ability to evoke the era — "it takes you back, that's for sure," says Wyman, the Stones' archivist.

There's also an undercurrent of tragedy. All too many of the subjects died before their time — the price, perhaps, of living too close to the pop culture fault line — of the Rolling Stones in particular. Cooper lived with Keith Richards for several years, and was very close to Brian Jones, Marianne Faithfull and Anita Pallenberg, as well. "We were busy doing ourselves in," Richards writes in his foreword. "He made it."

"Those were those days," Beatles publicist Derek Taylor notes in "Blinds & Shutters." Terry Southern, who would fail in efforts with Cooper to adapt Anthony Burgess's "A Clockwork Orange" into a film starring Mick Jagger, calls it "an era of change and astonishment... of new concepts in art, in music, in fashion. It was a time when rockers and artists mixed, when the musical, the social and the political intertwined, albeit not always gracefully."

Francis Bacon writes that "it was a much more exhilarating and productive period than now — more like the '20s. There was exploration and excitement in all the arts and a feeling that something could happen. This feeling had nothing to do with 'value for money' as now."

"Michael got around," says David

Hedley, whose New Zealand-based Hedley Press is co-publisher of "Blinds & Shutters" with the British-based Genesis Publications. "I'm not sure how he survived monetarily, but he got around." He was in the right place at the right time — with a camera.

In fact, Cooper was set up in his own studio by Robert Fraser, whose Fraser Gallery was a vital center of London's new art world. It was Fraser's support and friendship that accounts for Cooper's photos of such artists as Jim Dine, Jean Dubuffet, Claes Oldenburg, David Hockney, Bacon, Marcel Duchamp, and especially René Magritte and Warhol.

"Robert Fraser did the exhibit where John Lennon met Yoko Ono," Wyman points out. "His shows were very avant-garde, trying to do things that hadn't been done, stretching the rules and regulations of the establishment, and he got into a lot of trouble. Fraser went through the same things we did at the beginning of the '60s for trying to do things differently," including drug busts and an obscenity bust, the latter under a statute dating back to the Napoleonic wars that was intended to stop servicemen from displaying their wounds in public.

"He conceived of his life as being one continuous photographic assignment," Fraser says of Cooper. Mostly, he was on assignment in and around London, though the book includes forays to the Isle of Wight festival, to Tangier with the Stones, and to the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago where Cooper was the picture man for a reporting tandem of Jean Genet, William Burroughs, Allen Ginsberg and Terry Southern.

The green walls of the ICA galleries — themselves a little surreal — introduce this massive retrospective on the artist, who died in 1985, with three portraits. "Portrait With Tattoo" (1980) shows Oppenheim at 67, her white hair drawn severely back, wearing long, feathery earrings, her lips pursed, eyes

Stones — Cooper and his son lived with Richards and Pallenberg — led to his being perceived as their "court photographer."

"For a few years, we were just flying," writes Pallenberg in the book. "We had everything — money, power, looks, protection — we had the lot."

"Michael obviously had something about him, some sort of charisma that was beyond the ordinary, some sensitivity that people related to," says Hedley. "There was something about him that made him a special part of the time. I can't get over how many people literally said that they loved him. They obviously felt very strongly about him. Keith signed 900 of the books and you only do that for someone you were really fond of."

Before he killed himself, Cooper had hinted at doing a book that would collect his photos and involve some sort of collaboration with his subjects; the title was inspired by a passing delivery truck. It would be almost 13 years before his legacy would be realized.



One of Michael Cooper's photographs of The Rolling Stones, printed in the book "Blinds and Shutters."

Views at a Shrine to a Darling of the Surrealists

By Claire Frankel

LONDON — When C.G. Jung said, "The creation of something new is not accomplished by the intellect but by the play instinct," Meret Oppenheim was listening. At the age of 14, this intense freethinker embarked on a lifelong record of her dreams. Four years later, she decided to become a painter, moving to Paris, where she became the darling of the Surrealist movement.

The green walls of the ICA galleries — themselves a little surreal — introduce this massive retrospective on the artist, who died in 1985, with three portraits. "Portrait With Tattoo" (1980) shows Oppenheim at 67, her white hair drawn severely back, wearing long, feathery earrings, her lips pursed, eyes

'I carry out ideas the way they enter my head.'
Meret Oppenheim

just missing the viewer. She superimposed a transfer and spray onto a photograph, making her face appear tribally scarified. Next to that, an X-ray photographic portrait of her head 20 years earlier shows two enigmatic circles dangling (Are they earrings? Are they markings on the neck vertebrae?) and two lines on the skeletal image of her hand. The third picture is a sweet pastel self-portrait painted almost 20 years before the X-ray. The metamorphosis is clear.

But of course she wasn't a sweet, innocent young thing when she was 20. "You have to take freedom," she wrote. "No one will give it to you." And by this age she had al-

ready made a remarkable impression on the Paris art world — Man Ray and Max Ernst, Giacometti and Arp.

In fact, her renown wasn't limited to Paris. The most famous icon of the Surrealist movement, her "Déjeuner en Fourrure" (Luncheon in Fur), the cup, saucer and spoon lined with Chinese gazelle fur, had been bought seven years earlier by Alfred Barr for the Museum of Modern Art in New York. (It was not, unfortunately, lent for this exhibition.) This startling, erotic, from-mundane piece effectively enshrined and imprisoned her forever in the Surrealist movement.

In later years, Oppenheim enjoyed telling the story of lurching with a friend of hers, Pablo Picasso, at the Café Flore when he admired her bracelet, a fur-lined metal tube, one of her Schiaparelli designs. Picasso's laughing aside was that any object could be wrapped in fur.

She was asked by André Breton to participate in the Surrealist exhibition at the Galerie Charles Ratton. It was a natural for the rebellious Oppenheim, consistently avoiding traditional fixations and trusting her intuition, to buy an ordinary cup, saucer and spoon and line them with fur. Breton supplied the title. The beauty-turned-museum piece so consistently amused her that in 1972, 36 years later, she satirized her own legend by making an edition of 120 fur teacups and saucers, putting them — precisely — under convex glass with small flowers.

This exhibition of 50 years' work — sculpture, painting, drawing, photography, writings and furniture — is arranged categorically rather than chronologically. "Identity" shows us a mélange of Meret's portraits in a range of moods including "Octavia," a mixed-media work of a one-eyed woman, a two-handed saw superimposed vertically to indicate half of the body, the other half a painted shadow of the saw.

Exoticism, macabre or witty, is present in almost every work. The remaining categories: "Melancholy," "Myth and Metamorphoses," "Dreams" and "Grotesque." While it is interesting to group Oppenheim's characteristics, it would have been more useful to walk through the evolution and



Oppenheim's "Déjeuner en Fourrure": Cup, saucer and spoon lined with Chinese gazelle fur.

complexity of her life as seen through her work.

Many of the ink drawings appear neurotic and childlike; paintings are layered with intimations of Klee and Miro, and Dalí. It is in her sculptures/collages that Oppenheim is at her most forceful and original. "My Nurse," 1936, presents a pair of white high-heeled shoes turned upside down on a silver platter. They are trussed together with string. The heels have filly white papers (sometimes called panty legs) stuck on them, as are sometimes seen on the ends of lamb-chop bones or the drumsticks of roast chickens. A feminist statement if ever there was one.

"The Couple" was placed in the lobby of a Bern theater that was staging Picasso's "How to Catch Wishes by the Tail." A pair of brown leather boots, half laced, are inseparably meshed at the toes, the leather "grown together." Is this a kiss, or is it bondage?

A red-and-black leather frame surrounds a block of wood with two holes bored in the front. In-

stinctively, we look in. Nothing. Perhaps the holes are eye sockets. The work is called "No Answer."

No physical evidence remains of Oppenheim's "Spring Banquet," at which three couples ate, without utensils, a feast spread out on a woman's nude body. Perhaps this event inspired Gilbert and George 10 years later in 1969 in their performance artwork "The Meat," in which 30 paying guests were served an elaborate Victorian banquet. Although David Hockney applauded them as "marvelous Surrealists" in comparison with the "Spring Banquet" it was a peasant to caviar.

The size of the exhibition has forced a division into two floors, which are linked by a corridor of nude photographs of the exquisite Oppenheim, taken by Man Ray in 1934. In the most famous one, she wears a thin metal slave necklace while leaning on a printer's wheel, one nipple resting on an inner metal support, her arm and hand smeared with printer's ink. It is explicit, erotic sadomasochism,

and her calm only heightens that perception.

More enigmatic objects upstairs include a "Traveling Gallery" of incongruous objects falling out of a leather suitcase: a metal figure with ears made of pine cones; red and green feathers for hair; a green metal penis covering two small bells; a few dead leaves and a platter of food.

A large display case holds a group of ghoulish masks of various material. A child's mask is painted to look like porcelain. It is the theater of the absurd. It is Mardi Gras. It is Surrealism. Over in the corner is the "Table With Bird's Feet"; their impressions walk heavily in the tabletop.

"Every idea is born with its form," wrote Oppenheim. "I carry out ideas the way they enter my head." Do yourself a favor and see how this precocious, bizarre, playful head will shake yours up.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist who lives in London.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE



ANTIQUAIRES A PARIS

ESPACE CHAMPERRET
PARIS 17ème
3rd - 12th November 1989

Daily 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. 3rd & 9th November
Saturday / Sunday 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Open until 10 p.m.
Parking Metro Porte Champerret

Organisation: SADEMA, 47, boulevard Blanqui,
75013 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45.65.95.95.

AUCTION SALES

Gabus & Co
Important Auction Sale

Geneva, Hôtel Président - Dec. 7-13, 1989.
Exhibitions 4-5 December
Vernissage December 3 at 6 p.m.



George Morandi (1890-1964)
Still life 1954 signed
oil on canvas 24.5 x 29.5 cm
Estimation \$700,000/\$1,500,000
Formerly 1940 collection

Old Master Paintings

19th Century & Modern Paintings
Van Cleve, Agasse, Ogniss, Urillo, Léger, Morandi, etc.
More than 1,000 paintings.

ANTIQUE DRAWINGS,
ANTIQUE AND MODERN ENGRAVINGS
ARCHAEOLOGY, HIGH RENAISSANCE
(Limoges Christ from the collection of Leopold Rey).
Antique textiles (including a rare Gothic Tapestry from Basel).

FRAMES, SILVER, JEWELRY
ANTIQUE AND RARE BOOKS,
INCUNABLES, TRAVEL BOOKS,
ILLUSTRATED ANTIQUE AND
MODERN BOOKS
(Encyclopedias by Diderot, Matisse, Saint François
d'Assise, de Bissière, Cook book by Rumpold).
Persian and Hindu Miniatures, Expert: M. Sousselle.
Gandhara Art Statues.

Catalogue upon request, paintings, objects, and/or books, F. 30.

GALERIE PIERRE-YVES GABUS S.A.

Administration: 2022 Bevaix, Tel.: 038/46 16 09.

Fax: 038/46 26 37.

Geneve - Paris - Bruxelles - Florence

Lisbon - Buenos Aires - Johannesburg

AUCTION SALES

IN FRANCE

PARIS

DROUOT RICHELIEU

9, Rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 48 00 20 20.

Friday, November 10

Room 2. At 2:15 p.m. OCEANIA. Provenance: "LA KORRIGANE" M^e AUDAP, GODEAU, SOLANET, 32, rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 47 70 67 68. Fax: (1) 42 47 05 76.

Sunday, November 19

Rooms 5 & 6. At 2:30 p.m. & 8:30 p.m. IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS by Aden, Bonnard, Brauner, Cingoli, Corot, Dalí, Derain, Dominguez, Dubuffet, Dufy, Ernst, d'Espagny, Giotto, Gleizes, Haring, Klee, Lam, Léger, Lipchitz, Matisse, Miro, Modigliani, Moreau, Picabia, Pissarro, Rivera, Roussio, Utrillo, Vassily, Vuillard, M^e LOUDMER, 18, rue de Provence, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25. Fax: (1) 47 70 10 76.

PARIS AREA

Sunday, November 19

92330 SCEAUX

At 2:30 p.m. OLD MASTER & MODERN PAINTINGS, JEWELRY, SILVER, OBJECTS D'ART & FURNISHINGS, PERIOD & STYLE CHAIRS & FURNITURE, CARPETS. M^e SIBONI, 36, rue du Docteur Roux. Tel.: (1) 46 60 84 23.

Argenteuil Avenue Charles Chateaubriand, Corbel, Colonna, Dufy, Ernst, d'Espagny, Giotto, Gleizes, Haring, Klee, Lam, Léger, Lipchitz, Matisse, Miro, Modigliani, Moreau, Picabia, Pissarro, Rivera, Roussio, Utrillo, Vassily, Vuillard, M^e LOUDMER, 18, rue de Provence, 75009 PARIS. Tel.: (1) 45 23 15 25. Fax: (1) 47 70 10 76.

Tuesday, November 16

97980 Enghien

At 9 p.m. MODERN PAINTINGS - SCULPTURES Notably by Bonnard, Brauner, Buri, Corot, Degas, Gauguin, Gleizes, Haring, Klee, Lam, Léger, Matisse, Miro, Modigliani, Moreau, Pissarro, Pollock, Rodin, Roussio, Schiele, Utrillo, Van Dongen, Vlamink, Vuillard, Zaslavine. On view: Monday 20 November from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Tuesday 21 November from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. - Catalogue on request at the auctioneer's office: F. 200, M^e CHAMPIN, LOUBRAIL, GAUTIER, Hôtel des Ventes, 2, rue du Docteur-Lery, Enghien - France. Tel.: 33 (1) 34 12 68 16. Fax: 33 (1) 34 12 89 64.

PARIS-LA DEFENSE

Thursday, November 16

SALON DE LA GASTRONOMIE GAULMILAU

At 10 a.m. CNIT - La Défense. Exceptional sale of Great Wines. EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF CHATEAU D'YQUEM FROM 1900 to 1994.

EXCEPTIONAL CASE OF 12 BOTTLES OF CHATEAU MOUTON ROTHSCHILD 1916 - CHATEAU AUBOURN - CHEVAL BLANC - LAFITE ROTHSCHILD - LATOUR - MOUTON ROTHSCHILD - MARCAUX - HAUT-BRION - PETRUS - DUCRU - BEAUCAILLOU - LEOVILLE LAS CASES.

CHAMBERTIN 1870 - LA ROMANEE 1874 - CHAMBERTIN 1913.

Château CHALON 1929, 1932, 1941, 1966, 1969, PORTO 1910, 1917, 1951, 1957, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609,

ARTS / LEISURE

The Personality Trump Card

NEW YORK — Last week, a time capsule burst on the art market. Following the tragic death of her son, Albina du Boisrouvray, the daughter of Count Guy du Boisrouvray and his Bolivian wife

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Luz Mila née Patiño, was selling off the works of art she had inherited from her parents in order, largely, to endow charities set up in memory of her son.

Going through the vast exhibition space at Sotheby's, one had the eerie feeling that the clock had been set back to the early 1960s. The Old Master paintings and drawings, the late Medieval and Renaissance works of art, the antiquities, from pre-Columbian America to Iran, before and after Islam, that the couple had bought, not as a matter of systematic collecting, but to live with in their Neuilly townhouse near Paris, were all there. Usually such belongings are broken up and included with property sources in specialized catalogues. Or, if sold as a single-owner collection, each group turns up separately in the time slot earmarked for each category.

Here the sales followed each other, from Oct. 26 through Oct. 28, and since there were not enough items in any one category, there were just three catalogues — one for paintings, drawings, and impressions; one for early 20th-century bronzes, the second for objects and furniture, the third one for jewelry.

The art sales could have been a disaster — there was too little in each category to draw the optimum attendance of people who invariably flock to Sotheby's and Christie's big events. Instead, they turned into a roaring success. Sotheby's played its one card, the personality trump, to its utmost. The first inspiration was to start with

the jewelry on Oct. 26 in terms of design, much of it suffered from the kitsch vulgarity that affected the 1950s, but as for the gems, many had been chosen with an unflinching eye.

The jewels totaled \$31.2 million, doubling the high estimate. A record was set for any colored stone when a cushion-shaped ruby weighing 32.08 carats — the biggest ever at auction — more than quadrupled its high estimate at \$4.62 million. Another record was set for

the same applies to a pair of imaginary landscapes in pen and brown ink by Francesco Guardi, Enchanting, but frightening to nonspecialists because not everyone accepted them as Guardi's in the past, they were bought in at \$140,000.

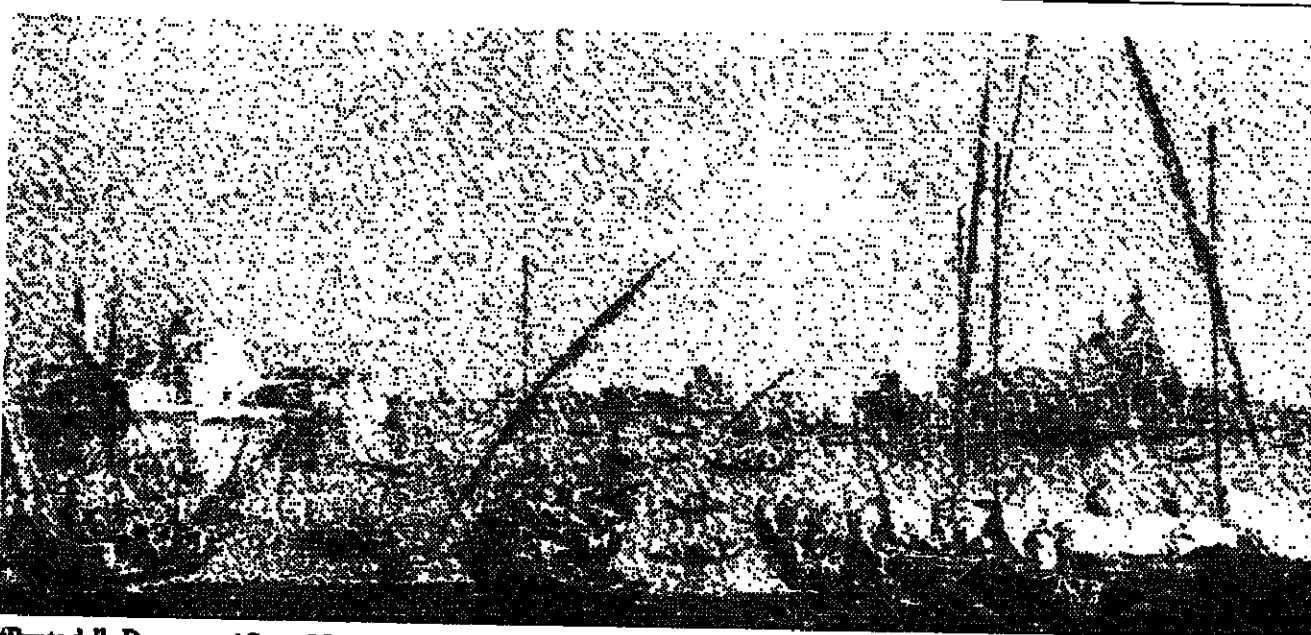
Such failures, however, were the exception. Paintings took off with a bang. A pair of Venetian views, again by Guardi, one of the Punta della Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute, the other of the island of

while it was in the Imbert collection in Rome? If only a coincidence, the similarity of his "Venise, vue de San Giorgio" with the latter is stunning. The same rhythm is created by gondolas gliding horizontally in the foreground. The same line of constructions appears on the horizon under a sky with the same hazy clouds rising over the houses, allowing the blue sky to be seen higher up. The Venetian view painted from the island of San Giorgio edged its way up to a phenomenal \$1,540,000, helped, I suspect, by the counterpoint effect thus created.

This occurred several times. There is, for example, a kinship in spirit if not in form between a charming, brightly colored beach scene by Boudin that shot up to a whopping \$660,000 despite its small size — 19.5 by 33.6 centimeters (7 1/2 by 13 1/4 inches) — and Raoul Dufy's watercolor sketch of riders lining up at Epsom, which climbed to a huge \$170,500, or Maillo's terra-cotta figure of a young woman, "La Méditerranée," sold brilliantly at \$41,250 (this is a cast of an edition of several unnumbered pieces, not the original). These works are all about carefree youth and summer-time fun.

All, moreover, belong to categories that were being rediscovered in the 1960s — like Guardi and the Vedutisti (landscape painters) who were the rage, and Boudin who was much sought after. Indeed, one of the attractions of the viewing was to see these expressions of a taste in art that was advanced in its time.

The Haute Époque, as the French call anything from Medieval to early Baroque, was just coming in. The Boisrouvays settled for some Louis XIII and early Louis XIV furniture — grotesquely labeled "Continental European" in the catalogue — and a sprinkling of works of art to go with it. They bought a wonderful emerald green glass vase — as a counterpoint to



"Punta della Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute" (detail), one of two Venetian views by Guardi. They sold for a total of \$4.51 million.

some of Luz Mila's emeralds, perhaps? — with south German copalite mounts. This sold modestly for \$12,100. For once Sotheby's had grossly underestimated it — at \$4,400 to \$5,500 — as it did another museum piece, a superb armorial tapestry from Bruges. Dated 1556, signed with its maker's monogram, it commemorates the re-establishment of Spanish royal authority over Peru after a rebellion led by Pizarro's descendant. At \$41,250, it was a steal given its quality, its date — dated tapestries are rare — and, above all, its historical significance.

Most interesting among the objects were the gold vessels from pre-Columbian Peru and the gold jewelry, ranging from Peru to Panama, which the couple acquired in three batches, in those days when Latin America was being looted right and left, as the Middle East still is. Many were first exhibited in shows in Geneva. All, according to the catalogue, were bought in New York, from the André Emmerich Gallery.

A Mickey Mouse sense of fun would appear to have inspired some acquisitions. A small gold alligator from the Puerto González

Vazquez area in Panama looks like some cartoon dinosaur toddling along. The 6.5-centimeter piece went for \$18,700. A gold duck-shaped vessel of the Mochea culture ("circa 200-500 AD," the catalogue says) from Peru, is a very grand object, with its stylization of form. It may nonetheless have conjured up Donald Duck visions that probably account for its multiplying its high estimate eight times, at \$93,500.

Such associations were reinforced by the distorted counterpoint formed by a menagerie of hardstone animals by Fabergé. A gold-legged agate pelican, only 6 1/2 centimeters high, appeared to be playing back to the small gold animals. It won the day at \$93,500. Did the sight of it all, bought for pleasure, not as a planned collection, nor, least of all, as an investment, fill present-day buyers with a melancholy admiration for a past age? Or did they respond to the tragedy in the background, as the public will do when royalty or the jet set is involved. Both seemed to invite an all-out bid for some souvenir, some icon. And that is what they did.

Nureyev vs. Bergé: A 14-Month Draw

By Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — It is easier to speak to God," Rudolf Nureyev recently said of Pierre Bergé, the president of the Paris Opéra, with whom he has been feuding over his role as director of the Paris Opéra Ballet. Bergé, for his part, has suggested publicly that it is difficult to speak with a ballet director who is so rarely in Paris.

Nonetheless, after months of mutual-thunderbolts hurled through the French press, including rumors that Nureyev was being replaced, the ballet star met with Bergé in Paris on Tuesday. Both agreed to defuse what is ostensibly a contract dispute over Nureyev's future and his outside commitments. (He has been touring with "The King and I" in the United States.)

The 51-year-old Soviet-born dancer, an Austrian citizen, plans, in fact, to dance in Leningrad with the Kirov Ballet. He will appear in "La Sylphide" and "The Moor's Pave" on Nov. 17, 19 and 21. This would be the first time Nureyev has danced with a Soviet company since he defected from the Kirov in 1961.

Bergé and Nureyev agreed Tuesday to meet again at the end of November, after the Kirov engagement. How their differences, especially over Nureyev's absences, are resolved will determine whether Nureyev stays on as the Paris Opéra Ballet's artistic director, a post he assumed in 1983.

Any such agreement will also have to deal with another issue: Who will exert final artistic control over the repertoire and operations of the Palais Garnier, the 19th-century opera house that will now be devoted to dance.

Bergé's decision to postpone a definitive agreement with Nureyev appeared to be a conciliatory move. On Oct. 23, after Nureyev did not return to France for the Paris Opéra Ballet's opening on Oct. 20, Bergé named the company's two chief balletmasters, Patrice Bart and Eugene Polyakov, as interim replacements for Nureyev, responsible for his day-to-day duties.

Bergé, who said in a radio interview in Paris on Sunday that the Paris Opéra Ballet "does not give sabbaticals," has now obviously agreed to keep the interim arrangement in place while Nureyev remains committed to his touring obligations. Nureyev's contract expired on Aug. 31, however, and it is a question whether he still possesses the title of "director of the dance."

Bergé has insisted that Nureyev meet three conditions. One is that he work in concert with Jean-Albert Cartier, general administrator of the Paris Opéra-Garnier. Another is that he spend six months with the ballet company in Paris. By



Rudolf Nureyev.

Nureyev's court, during a recent interview in New York, he spent less than 80 days there in 1988-89. The third condition is that Cartier and Nureyev jointly make decisions on permission for the company's principals to dance elsewhere and on guest artists who are invited to the Paris Opéra Ballet.

Nureyev caused an uproar among the principals last June when he had a protégé, Kenneth Greve — a 21-year-old Danish member of the corps of the American Ballet Theatre — dance the leading male role in "Swan Lake" with the French company. He was forced to back down on his attempt to appoint Greve, a former apprentice at the New York City Ballet, as a permanent guest star. Nureyev said in the interview: "I had the full right as artistic director to bring in outside dancers."

The larger issue in the conflict hinges on two differing conceptions of how a state opera house, especially one that needs to fill up a theater vacated by its opera company, is to be run. Yet the immediate sticking point has been Bergé's insistence that Nureyev pledge to spend 180 days in Paris annually.

Bergé was reported to have sounded out Mikhail Baryshnikov as Nureyev's successor, a rumor that produced an angry outburst from the former director of the American Ballet Theatre.

Edgar Vincent, Baryshnikov's manager, said: "Because of persistent rumors . . . Mr. Baryshnikov has issued the following statement: 'I definitely deny that I have been or will be interested in this post.'"

But Helgi Tomasson, artistic director of the San Francisco Ballet, did go to Paris in mid-September to discuss the position. He told Nureyev on Oct. 10, however, that he was not considering the post and would not allow the Paris Opéra to use him to pressure Nureyev.

Among French candidates said to have been interviewed or considered were current or former dancers in the Paris Opéra Ballet, including Patrick Dupond and Pierre Lacotte.

Over the past year critics, including Bergé, have charged Nureyev with demoralizing the company by his part-time, long-distance directing. "I haven't done badly," Nureyev said the other day in New York.

Bergé's new conciliatory stance and increased expressions of support for the ballet star suggest that Nureyev's achievements — international acclaim for the company, accruing from his prestige, leadership and the introduction of new repertoire — are being recognized.

His current predicament has been followed by the French public as avidly as a suspense serial, and the adventures of Nounou, as Nureyev is dubbed by the satirical weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, are obviously to be continued.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

5^e SALON DES ANTIQUAIRES DE PARIS XVI^e

JARDINS DU REINELAGH
Avenue Prud'homme - Métro Mairie

3 - 13 November 1989

17h-19h (except on Thursdays, 10h-19h)
Saturdays & Sundays, 10h-19h

TEL: 01-47-33-00-00

SALON D'AUTOMNE TRIOMPHE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

JEAN COCTEAU

20 octobre - 12 novembre

GRAND PALAIS - PARIS

LONDON

The rediscovery of
JACQUELINE MARVAL 1866 - 1932

Apollinaire, the protagonist of Cubism and one of the most perceptive writer on art before 1914, highly praised Marval.

Until 9 December

CRANE GALLERY

171a, (1st Floor) Sloane Street St. London, SW1
(2 mins from Harrods) 01-235 2464.

Monday - Friday 10-6, Saturdays 10-4.

ROME

ACCADEMIA SPAGNOLA
Piazza S. Pietro in Montorio, 3

October 27 - December 3

DALI

SCULPTOR - ILLUSTRATOR (1934-1980)

Open daily 9:30 - 7:30 p.m. continuously
Open Sat. 9:30-Midnight Closed Monday

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY

New York - Chicago
Palm Beach - Paris

2 avenue Montaigne
48, rue de la Harpe - PARIS
Tel.: (1) 42-25-70-74

Tuesday - Saturday
from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 2:30 - 7 p.m.

MASTER WORKS BY

Gustave MADELAIN

October 24 - November 16

LONDON

RUSSIAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS

over 300 works. 1920-1989

(From Soviet private gallery)
Available immediately - For exhibition, sale completely or single, or hire.

View by appointment at our London address.
Tel.: UK 01-722 6762

GENEVA

GALERIE DE LA CORRATERIE ECOLE DE PARIS

Boudin - Renoir - Utrillo
Vlaminck - Van Dongen - Marquet
Caillebotte - Chagall

buying - selling

18, rue de la Corrairie
1204 GENEVE

Tel.: (022) 28 88 80

- YVES BRUCK -

Fine Paintings and Furniture
Rare Selection of Asian Works of Art

Le Louvre des Antiquaires
4, allée Jacob (1st floor)
75001 PARIS 42.97.29.20

7, prom. des Anglais
06000 NICE 93.87.31.15
Fax: 93.88.31.54

Breaking the code: Your key to colorful American English!

After two weeks of walking a tightrope, we got in under the wire.

Don't hold your breath until that fly-by-night outfit forks over.

All the shmo's who've been disappeared in the fall swoop.

Today she was fired, but he was really loaded for bear.

The chairman tears his hair out when the Jordanian's follow suit.

NTC's Dictionary

AMERICAN SLANG

COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS

Richard A. Spears

The Most Practical Reference to the Everyday Expressions

NTC's Dictionary

AMERICAN IDIOMS

Richard A. Spears

The Most Practical Reference to the Everyday Expressions

Richard A. Spears

IDIOMS, SLANG & COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS OF MODERN AMERICAN SPEECH.

Two easy-to-use dictionaries, co-published by the International Herald Tribune and the National Textbook Company of Chicago, contain more than 18,000 references to the kind of colorful American language you and your family hear in the movies, on television, on college campuses or in the streets — and read in interviews and news reports in your favorite newspaper. Expressions so special you rarely find them in standard dictionaries.

Compiled by lexicographer Richard A. Spears, Ph.D., all the entries are cross-referenced for both form and meaning, and the origin of expressions is included when known.

The set is an essential reference tool for anyone who deals with the United States and with Americans on a regular basis. And it's a super gift idea for anyone interested in the animated language of America today, including students and business executives. Order today for timely delivery.

"The Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions" and "The American Idioms Dictionary" — hardcover twin volumes in a handsome case (16x24 cm/6x9 in.), 990 pages, U.S. \$49.95, plus postage: in Europe \$5, or outside Europe \$12.

- Phrase-Finder index allows you to find any expression in the dictionary even if you know only one or two key words of the phrase. Partially remembered expressions are quickly located.
- Each entry has at least two sample sentences illustrating the way in which the expressions are used.
- Notes of caution are included where material is inflammatory or taboo.
- Includes aids to pronunciation.

Herald Tribune

Book Division, 181 Avenue Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

Please send me _____ copies of the two-volume, boxed set of DICTIONARIES OF AMERICAN IDIOMS, SLANG AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS at U.S. \$49.95 per set, plus postage: add \$5 each in Europe, \$12 each outside Europe.

Payment is by credit card only. All major credit cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge my credit card: ☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ Visa

CARD NO. _____ EXP. _____

SIGNATURE _____

(Necessary for credit card purchases)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/CODE/COUNTRY _____ 4-11-89

VERDURA

We are interested in purchasing any VERDURA jewellery or objet d'arts.

Please contact either our New York office at: (212) 265 52 27, or our London representative at: 01-930 85 06.

NYSE Most Actives					Market Sales					NYSE Index					AMEX Diary					NASDAQ Index					AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
USX	244.4	244.4	244.4	244.4	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000
IBM	179.75	179.75	179.75	179.75	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000
IBM	179.75	179.75	179.75	179.75	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000
IBM	179.75	179.75	179.75	179.75	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000
IBM	179.75	179.75	179.75	179.75	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000	131,500,000

3 Are Indicted For Transfer of Money Illegally

NEW YORK — Three persons have been indicted for participation in a transmitting operation that sent hundreds of thousands of dollars a month to the Dominican Republic and to South and Central American countries, New York State officials said on Friday.

The three also were charged with loan sharking, the state attorney general's office said.

The 340-count indictment, handed up by the New York County Grand Jury, names the operators of Dominican Express Inc., which had 15 branches in the United States and the Dominican Republic, with headquarters in Manhattan, the office said.

The indictment was brought against Erasmo Taveras, 39; Raul Quirós, 46; and a third person who had not yet been arrested.

New York Stock Prices Drift Lower

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed slightly lower Friday in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange, after an October U.S. employment report that failed to shed much new light on the state of the economy last month.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 14.34 points Thursday, lost 2.05 to close at 2,629.51.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.36 to 187.38 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.86 to 337.62. The price of an average share fell 7 cents.

Declines led advances by a slightly more than 7-6 ratio, while NYSE volume totaled 131.5 million shares, down from 152.44 million traded Thursday.

Analysts blamed the drift on Friday morning's job report, which they said only served to confuse the market, since the data were stronger than expected but not strong enough to completely dash hopes for lower interest rates.

The report showed an unchanged jobless rate but more new jobs than had been expected.

Analysts also noted that after a brief spurt at midday, even a new expression of interest in UAL Corp. had failed to provide the market with any direction.

Condor Partners, which includes a group that forced the parent company of United Airlines to sell its nonairline holdings two years ago, said Friday it would try to seize control of UAL's board of directors and sell or reorganize the company.

UAL stock surged 1 1/4 to 184 1/4 on the news, sending the Dow transportation average up 18.85 to close at 1,211.77.

A \$6.75 billion, \$300-a-share buyout proposal by UAL management and United pilots collapsed Oct. 13 for lack of financing and UAL stock plummeted in the ensuing weeks, going from a high of \$294 to as low as \$147 before stabilizing in the \$170 to \$175 range in recent days.

USX was the most active NYSE issue, up 1/4 to 34 1/4. The company pays a dividend Monday.

Great Northern Nekoska followed, up 1/2 to 62 1/2 after a takeover bid this week from Georgia-Pacific.

Chevron was third, up 1/4 to 68 1/4 after reports that the company was taking several steps to provide "superior" returns to stockholders.

Elsewhere in the airline sector, AMR rose 2 1/4 to 74 1/4, but Delta Air Lines fell 1/4 to 65 1/4 and USAir slipped 1/4 to 36 1/4.

Also on the takeover front, Dow Jones gained 1/4 to 36 1/4 after reports that it had agreed to acquire the shares of Telerate it does not already own for a sweetened \$670 million, or \$21 a share. Telerate jumped 1 1/4 to 20 1/4 on the news but closed shy of the bid.

Elsewhere, Olin gained 1 1/4 to 57 1/4, reportedly after an analyst's recommendation. Wellman fell 1/4 to 34 1/4 after reports that Bear Stearns is seeking to sell a large block of the company's stock.

Prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value index fell 0.31 to 371.79. Declines led advances by a slim margin, while volume rose to 12.13 million shares from 11.84 million traded Thursday.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 3

Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.		Class Prev.			
-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------	--	--	--

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains					Food					Metals					Livestock					Currency Options				
High	Low	Open	High	Low	High	Low	Open	High	Low	High	Low	Open	High	Low	High	Low	Open	High	Low	High	Low	Open	High	Low
1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23

Westpac to Buy Outlets Of Indosuez in Pacific

SYDNEY — Australia's Westpac Banking Corp. said Friday that it would buy the banking and finance operations of Banque Indosuez in New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

Westpac said the deal was directly linked to the bank's recent application for a banking license in Paris.

The Australian-based concern has declared that it wants to expand its European presence ahead of the deregulation of markets in Europe after 1992.

Remy Says Revenue Rose By Over 50% in Half-Year

FRANKFURT — Remy Martin & Co., the French drinks concern, said Friday that its consolidated sales soared 54.5 percent in the first half of its financial year to 2.12 billion francs (\$338.0 million).

Marc and François Heriard-Dubreuil, co-chairmen of the company, told a press conference in Hamburg that revenue for the full year, ending in March, was expected to total 4.5 billion francs, up from 3.4 billion francs in the 1988-89 year. They said net profit should reach 150 million francs this year, up from 110 million francs last year.

"It is possible that our results will be even better than these estimates," Marc Heriard-Dubreuil said.

The improved outlook was largely due to internal growth, though it was also aided by the fact that sales of Charles Heidsieck and Krug champagne will be included in the results for the first time, they said.

The company, which on Thursday announced the opening of a subsidiary in the Philippines, said it was planning similar operations in the Pacific islands of Guam and Saipan and was negotiating joint ventures in two Eastern European countries.

Remy Martin is also the cognac market leader in West Germany, they said, where it sells 3.5 million bottles a year.

London Metals

Nov. 3

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COPPER (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
IRON (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NICKEL (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
ZINC (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

London Commodities

Nov. 3

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SUGAR (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COFFEE (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
TEA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COCOA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
WHEAT (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

Paris Commodities

Nov. 3

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SUGAR (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COFFEE (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
TEA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COCOA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
WHEAT (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

Spot Commodities

Nov. 3

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SUGAR (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COFFEE (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
TEA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COCOA (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
WHEAT (metric ton)	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

Dividends

Nov. 3

Company	Dividend	Yield
ALCOA	1.23	1.23%
AMER. INT'L	1.23	1.23%
AMER. INT'L	1.23	1.23%
AMER. INT'L	1.23	1.23%
AMER. INT'L	1.23	1.23%

Stock Indexes

Nov. 3

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NYSE	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

Commodity Indexes

Nov. 3

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NYMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
COMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NYMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

Market Guide

Nov. 3

Market	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NASDAQ	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
NYSE	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56

U.S. Treasuries

SPORTS

Nebraska's Huge, but Is It a Heavyweight?

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

The Big Red pushes inexorably on, cumbersome, powerful and triumphant, its game plans blunt and unvarying. Just a bunch of large people rolling over opponents.

If Tom Osborne, the coach of the University of Nebraska's football team, ever says anything interesting, it is usually disguised in a low monotone. When offensive lineman Ron Engstrom recently knocked an opponent head over heels and stopped to watch the spectacular replay on a big stadium screen, quarterback Gerry Gdowski snapped, "Get back to work."

But it's hard to argue with such success. For 17 years the Cornhuskers have won at least nine games a season, and Osborne is the winningest active coach in NCAA Division I-A football. Yet the Cornhuskers always find themselves defending their way of doing things. Too slow, too uninteresting, too boringly consistent are some of the charges this season, when they have been largely ignored.

"That's life at Nebraska," Osborne said. "You ought to try living here for a while. It's a good place to live, but not always to be a football coach."

It stems from one peculiar fact: under Osborne, Nebraska has never won the all-important game, with no national championship to show for all its steady amassing of victories. So while the Cornhuskers are 8-0, they must apologize for a schedule that bor-

ders on the disgracefully easy. Although they are ranked third in the country, upstart Colorado is ranked No. 2 and will be the favorite when they meet in Boulder on Saturday.

That game will, in all likelihood, decide the Big Eight title and an Orange Bowl berth, and it may very well put the winner in position for a national title. The Cornhuskers haven't had one since Bob Devaney won two, in 1970 and 1971.

They had their best chance in 1983, when Osborne's team needed only to kick an extra point for a 31-31 tie with Miami, but tried for two points and lost.

Statistically, Saturday's teams are similar. Both run the ball effectively, using option attacks that have made Nebraska No. 1 in the country in rushing with 400 yards per game and Colorado No. 3 at 376 yards per game. They don't throw often, but tend to be effective when they do.

The defenses are solid. The Cornhuskers are eighth nationally, yielding 260 yards per game; the Buffaloes are 19th, surrendering 301.1. Colorado would appear to have an edge in special teams, punter Tom Rouen leading the nation with a 46.5-yard average, the team first in kickoff returns and net punting.

Colorado's quarterback, sophomore Darin Hagan, off the power-1 attack, has had five 100-yard rushing games. He and the Cornhuskers' Gdowski also rank 1-2 in the Big Eight in passing efficiency, with Hagan practically off the charts with a rating of 197.3.

A national title "would be really nice to have, but I can't seem to get it across that to people that that's not why I coach," Osborne said. "It's not why I get up in the morning. I'm not going to feel like my whole existence depends on it or like a failure if we don't."

"So many factors have to fall into place. You have to be good, you have to be lucky and you have to get the votes."

This Nebraska team has at least some of the factors in place. But how good the Cornhuskers truly are is difficult to evaluate in light of a schedule that has included Northern Illinois, Utah and Minnesota. Colorado is the only ranked team they will play this season, and beyond the Buffaloes they have only Kansas and a shredded, three-loss Oklahoma team remaining.

Their offense is typical, with a mammoth line featuring 6-foot, 7-inch (202-meers) right tackle Doug Glaser, who probably will be the first Cornhusker picked in next year's National Football League draft.

The importance of their carefully raised linemen, who are nurtured through what may be the most intensive weight-training program in the country, is shown by the difference in how the offense does when Glaser is healthy and when he is hurt. When he missed three games with a broken toe, they averaged 104 fewer rushing yards than in the five games they have played with him. "We're a running team," Glaser said. "We want to establish it and we work hard on it, and it's what we revolve around. We stay with it from year to year. And we throw a pass here and there."

They have averaged an overall 522.5 yards a game, led by stock-in-trade back Ken Clark and Gdowski. The latter is a fifth-year senior who began practice last spring as a courtesy starter and went on to earn the job.

Gdowski was one facet of the Cornhuskers that inspired early skepticism. He is reputedly slow, but opponents "always seem to be a step behind him," Osborne said. Gdowski has proved deceptive, scoring 12 touchdowns, one shy of predecessor Steve Taylor's single-season record for a quarterback, and rushed for 759 yards. That has made him a subject of increasing national curiosity, along with the Cornhuskers as a whole.

"As much as finding out about me, I think people want to find out about our whole team," he said. "We haven't been on national television yet, and people have talked about our schedule. We want to show we're a good team. We can play with anybody."

Another characteristic of the Cornhuskers that some observers find disconcerting is a lack of emotion. Standing policy is to treat Colorado, and even Oklahoma, as a game of no more importance than Iowa State.

"We're not big on hollering and bonfires," Osborne said. "I'm not being coy about it. I just look at the strengths of a team, and it doesn't matter much to me what state they're from or what their colors are."



Senna, running second behind Alain Prost in Friday's qualifying.

Senna Team To Take FIA Ban to Court

The Associated Press

ADELAIDE, Australia — The head of McLaren-Honda produced Friday what he said was evidence that proved Ayrton Senna had been victimized and vowed to support a lawsuit seeking to overturn the Formula One driver's disqualification from the Japanese Grand Prix.

Ron Dennis said the decision by the International Automobile Federation (FIA) to uphold the Brazilian's disqualification from the Oct. 22 race, fine him \$100,000 and give him a six-month suspended ban from auto racing had implications for all Formula One teams.

Senna, after colliding with teammate Alain Prost of France, then finishing first in Japan, was ruled to have cut across a curve as he re-entered the race. His disqualification gave the 1989 driver's title to Prost, with whom Senna has feuded for most of the year.

Senna's appeal was refused Tuesday by a FIA Court of Appeal jury in Paris and the other sanctions issued after officials took into account incidents in other races this year.

The McLaren team showed a number of video clips Friday of drivers who had illegally re-entered races going back to 1981. None of these drivers was disqualified.

Dennis said his team went to Paris expecting to defend "a case of shoplifting" but instead found itself defending "shoplifting, car theft, rape, murder and pillage."

"What happened was fundamentally wrong," he said. "We realize what we could inflict on motor sport by dragging this through [the courts], but we think it is important. This will ultimately touch everyone in motor sport. It's going to affect every driver in the future."

Prost and Senna will race as teammates for the last time in Sunday's Australian Grand Prix. Prost will drive next year for Ferrari; Senna is staying with McLaren.

Later Friday, Prost edged out Senna to gain the provisional pole position.

Prost drove his McLaren-Honda around the tricky 2.35-mile (3.78-kilometer) street circuit in Adelaide in 1 minute, 17.40 seconds, an average speed of 109.241 mph late in the first qualifying session.

Senna, who has started on the pole in more Formula One races than anyone in history, was second-fastest in 1:17.12.

Bengals, Having Recovered Their Razzmatazz, Hope to Do a Little Number on Raiders

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

The Cincinnati Bengals had been scratching their heads and pondering what plug had been pulled on their razzmatazz offense. They had lost two straight games at home, where they had won 12 straight. In those losses, they scored only 13 points against the vulner-

NFL PREVIEW

ble Miami Dolphins and only 12 against the Indianapolis Colts.

"You could sense the frustration building," said Sam Wyche, the Bengals' coach. "We needed something big against Tampa Bay last Sunday."

But at halftime the Bengals led the Buccaneers by only 21-16.

That was when Anthony Munoz, the mammoth All-Pro offensive tackle, called a brief players-only meeting just before the Bengals' returned to the field.

"Anyone the big fella talks, which isn't often, guys tend to listen," said quarterback Boomer Esiason. "He's a quiet giant, so you listen. Besides, he stood at the door and wouldn't let anyone out."

The Bengals finished with a 56-23 victory and scored a club-record eight touchdowns. It was the most points they had

scored in a game in 17 years, and their six touchdowns passed set a club record.

"I'd like nothing better than to do it all over again," said Esiason, who leads Cincinnati's return to Los Angeles for a battle with the Raiders on Sunday.

En route to the Super Bowl last season, the Bengals clubbed the Raiders, 45-21, at Los Angeles Coliseum. These Bengals are 5-3 and the Raiders are 4-4, 3-1 under their new coach, Art Shell.

"They're not the same team," Wyche said. "They've regrouped and played better football."

Jay Schroeder, who has thrown only one touchdown pass in his last four games, is back at quarterback for the Raiders. Steve Beuerlein had swiped the starting job from Schroeder but injured a knee in the 37-24 victory over the Washington Redskins.

"Terrible timing," said Beuerlein.

"Things were just starting to go."

The Bengals hope their offense is again rolling behind Esiason and running back James Brooks, who has rushed for 692 yards, averaging 5.9 per carry.

The Bengals still miss injured Ickey Woods, the bruising fullback, but "we're still finding ways to move the ball and score," Esiason said. "Right now it's as good as it has ever been. I hope nobody rests on the last game."

Nevada odds-makers have made the Bengals a one-point favorite.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Los Angeles Rams (5-3) at Minnesota (5-3) — The Rams have lost three straight to the Buffalo Bills, the New Orleans Saints and the Chicago Bears. When Jim Everett had time to throw, he was sensational in leading the Rams to a 5-0 start. In his last three games, against more potent pass rushes, Everett has thrown while on his heels. The Vikings lead the league in sacks (42) and have the No. 1 defense. The Vikings are favored by 4 points.

Chicago (5-3) at Green Bay (4-4) — Chicago has swept Green Bay in each of the past four seasons. Jim Harbaugh replaces Mike Tomczak at quarterback and tries to continue the string. Behind the strong arm of Don Majkowski, who ranks third in the NFC in passing, the Packers hope to exploit a secondary that has allowed a conference-high six 100-yard individual receiving games. The Packers' key is slowing running back Neal Anderson: Green Bay ranks 26th against the run and Anderson leads the NFC with 748 yards. Bears by 2½.

Dallas (0-8) at Washington (4-4) — In this Sunday-night matchup, Doug Williams will be back at quarterback for

Washington after missing the first half of the season because of a back injury. The Redskins desperately need a spark. A reason Williams is immediately replacing Mark Rypien is Rypien's fumbling. Through eight games Rypien has hit hard in the pocket and pulverized on the run. Out of Rypien's 12 fumbles the Redskins lost the ball 5 times. Redskins by 14.

New York Giants (7-1) at Phoenix (4-4) — A loss in Phoenix last season helped knock the Giants out of the playoffs, but they have routed the Cardinals, 35-7, once this season. The Giants are off to their best start since going 10-1 in 1990. Giants by 4.

New Orleans (4-4) at San Francisco (7-1) — Joe Montana returns Monday night to give the 49ers a boost. He is ranked first in the NFC at quarterback. The Saints' Bobby Hebert, second. New Orleans has won three straight and four to pull within two games of the 49ers. 49ers by 6.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Indianapolis (4-4) at Miami (4-4) — The Dolphins were leveled by Buffalo's thunderous running game Sunday. Good news for them: Eric Dickerson has a hamstring pull and is questionable. But the Colts have won two straight at Joe Robbie Stadium, where Miami has

dropped seven straight to AFC East opponents. Dolphins by 3.

Seattle (4-4) at Kansas City (3-5) — The Chiefs have won seven straight over the Seahawks in Arrowhead Stadium, and Christian Okoye rushed 30 times for 156 yards and a touchdown in the 20-16 victory at Seattle on Oct. 8. Seattle's Dave Krieg had his ninth NFL 300-yard passing game in beating San Diego, but the Chiefs' secondary ranks first in the AFC against the pass. Steve Deberg starts at quarterback for Kansas City, but Steve Pelluer is ready as the backup. Chiefs by 2.

Pittsburgh (4-4) at Denver (6-2) — Bobby Brister has not thrown an interception in his last 156 passes. After missing two weeks because of an injury, he showed how valuable he is in the Steelers' 23-17 victory over Kansas City. Now they travel to Mile High Stadium for their first regular-season game there since 1978. And the Broncos are still snarling from the spanking the Eagles gave them in Denver last week. Broncos by 8.

New York Jets (1-7) at New England (3-5) — The Patriots have won four straight over the Jets, who currently have lost five in a row. The Jets' offense hasn't had a touchdown in its last three games, and the Patriots put on a 448-yard show in beating the Colts. Patriots by 7½.

INTERCONFERENCE

Philadelphia (6-2) at San Diego (2-6) — The Eagles love the AFC West: They have beaten the Broncos, the Raiders and the Seahawks and against the Chargers hope to go 4-0. Jim McMahon starts for the Chargers, against a team that has won four straight, ranks second in the league in sacks and first in giveaway-takeaway differential (plus-14). Eagles by 4½.

Detroit (1-7) at Houston (4-4) — Coach Wayne Fontes complained that his defensive signs were stolen in Detroit's overtime loss to Green Bay. He will have more to worry about with the talented Oilers, who play high and low but usually up, up, up in the noisy Astrodome. Oilers by 10.

Buffalo (6-2) at Atlanta (2-6) — Thurman Thomas of the Bills leads the NFL in yards gained from scrimmage, with 650 rushing and 400 receiving. The Bills rank third in NFL rushing, the Falcons 23rd in rushing defense. Bills by 3.

Cleveland (5-3) at Tampa Bay (3-5) — The Bucs were scorched for 56 points last Sunday, half of what the Browns have allowed all season. Two former University of Miami quarterbacks dual: the Browns' Bernie Kosar and the Buccaneers' Vinny Testaverde. Browns by 3.

BOOKS

A NEW HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE

Edited by Denis Hollier. 1,150 pages. \$49.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

THE first document generally recognized as written in the French language — the agreement between two grandsons of Charlemagne to avoid conflict over the "middle kingdom" between France and Germany — dates to the middle of the ninth century.

One interesting aspect of this document is that it concerns the territory later known as Alsace and Lorraine, thus prefiguring the very territorial issue that gnawed at French-German relations for much of the next thousand years until its latest resolution after World War II.

The Strasbourg Oaths, as the agreement is known, thus appropriately stands at the beginning point of a great literature, a literature central to the self-conception and cultural pride of the French.

This remarkable collection of brief essays on topics ranging from the Strasbourg Oaths of 842 to a 1983 broadcast of "Apostrophes," France's celebrated television literary interview program, is far more than a survey of 12 centuries of writing in France.

It is a fascinating, generally very readable and almost always unpredictable ramble through the thick and varied garden of culture tended for these many centuries by the French people.

The volume's editor, Denis Hollier, a professor of French at Yale University, has managed the considerable feat of compiling hundreds of brief essays by 164 mostly American scholars of French literature and to impose on the whole an extraordinary unity.

In his introduction, Hollier avers that this new history "has been written from both sides of as many borders as possible."

Citing Chateaubriand to the effect that it is hilarious to find out who France's great writers are in London and Berlin, Hollier notes how unusual it is for an ambitious history of French literature to have been written outside of France, and in English no less. That is already one of the borders crossed in this undertaking.

But Hollier also means that literary history has itself become a far more complex and delicate enterprise than it ever was before.

The definition of literature has been expanded to mean something vaster than the mere study of individual works and individual authors.

And so, in this volume, Hollier largely avoids the conventional form of literary history that unfolds as a continuous narrative of events and personalities. This is

history that leaps from jewel to jewel in the great French crown.

Each of these many dozens of essays, few more than seven or eight pages long, begins with a date and a kind of newspaper headline, such as "842: Louis the German and Charles the Bald, Grandsons of Charlemagne, Ratify the Serments de Strasbourg."

What follows is a discussion of a scholarly problem: When French medieval studies began in the late 19th century, the development coincided with the rise of the issue of the middle kingdom, Alsace-Lorraine, again.

The episodic guiding principle used in these volumes may frustrate those looking for complete essays on specific authors.

There is no thumbnail sketch here of the life and work of Stendhal or Flaubert, no concise histories of Dadaism, Surrealism or Existentialism, though all of these authors and subjects appear and reappear in different guises.

Marcel Proust, as the introduction points out, can be glimpsed in five chapters, first in one on the vogue for Oriental literature in the early 18th century (making the point that Proust used Ali Baba's cave more frequently than any other image), then in an account of Gide's deliberations on homosexuality, last in an essay on "Remembrance of Things Past," pegged to Proust's death in 1922.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE members of Congress who played recently in the first match between the Senate and the House of Representatives are now looking forward to their next match. They are to play February 23 in London against the British Parliament, and will be seeking to avenge two previous defeats.

The deals in the October meeting between the House and Senate squads proved to be particularly challenging, and the diagrammed deal is an example. Both South players predictably reached three no-trump and faced a spade lead to the king.

One declarer took the spade ace and eventually led diamonds, a play that would have succeeded if West had held the king. But as East held the king the diamond king and four spade tricks.

The other declarer allowed the spade king to win, won the spade return, and eventually played diamonds. This play brought in 11 tricks, but would have failed if West had held the diamond king.

Both players missed an advanced play that would have guaranteed the contract. It is not obvious, and many experienced players would fail to find it. South should duck the first trick, win the return with the ace and play some winners: both top hearts and at least three clubs. He should then lead the spade jack, and West would be welcome to take his four spade tricks. He would then have to lead a red suit, giving the declarer his ninth trick.

NORTH			
♠ 754			
♥ 741			
♦ 7543			
WEST (D)			
♠ Q10962		♠ K8	
♥ 1097		♥ Q10842	
♦ 1097		♦ 9	
♣ 98		♣ 1082	
SOUTH			
♠ A13			
♥ A983			
♦ A987			
♣ A987			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

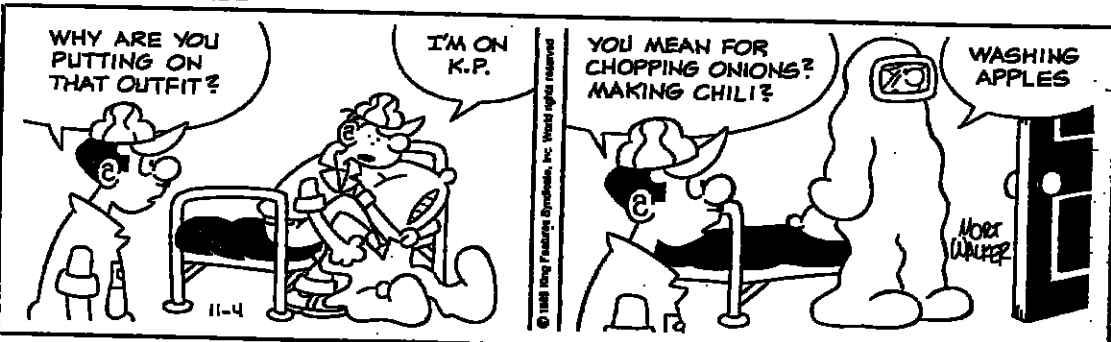
Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade six.

PEANUTS



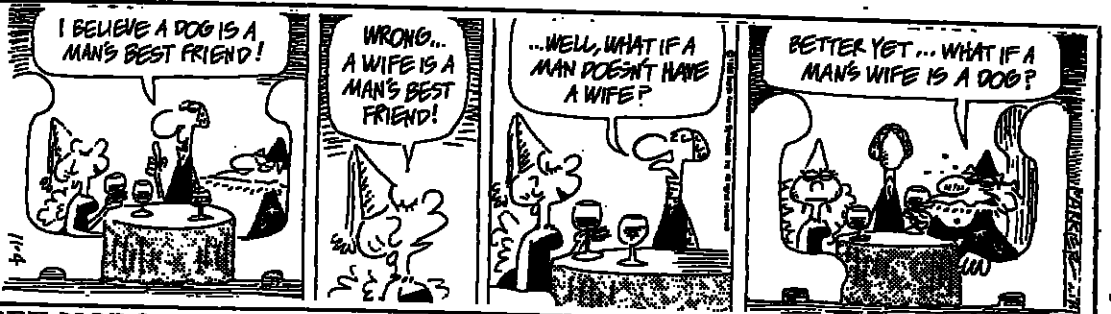
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



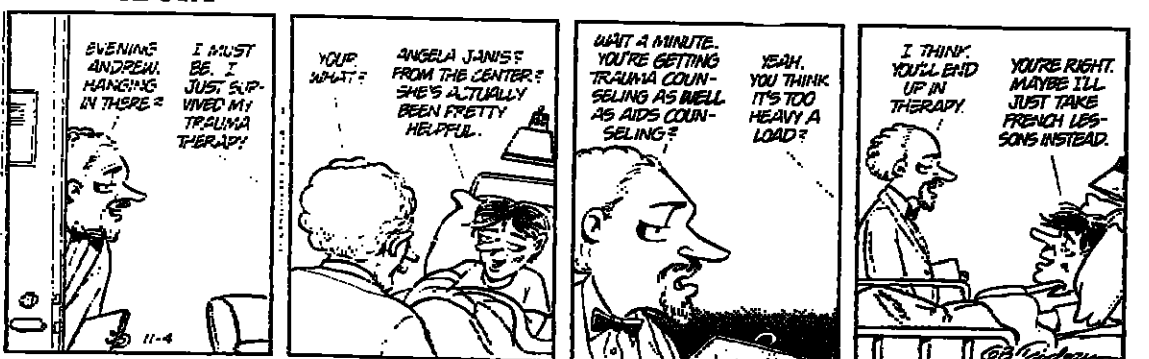
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

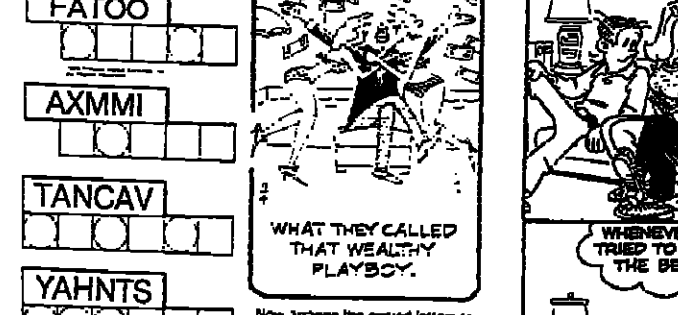


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now jumble the jumbled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " " " " " " " " " " " " (Answers Monday)

BLONDIE



